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62,83

### Melon Seed Farms

Active Member of
AMERICAN SEED TRADE ASSOCIATION
SOUTHERN SEEDSMEN'S ASSOCIATION
TEXAS SEEDSMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Movember 16, 1950

Rovember 16, 1950

Rovember 16, 1950

Wholesale and Retail

Dear Customer:

TEXAS GIANT Variety No. 10 80 POUND AVERAGE

See Description Page 18

Thanking you very best

Thanking the vert best

and with the recom these

goodly return from yours very truly

Miss Clara Lee Willhite

the

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CATALOGUE

"Good Pure Seed from Grower to Grower"

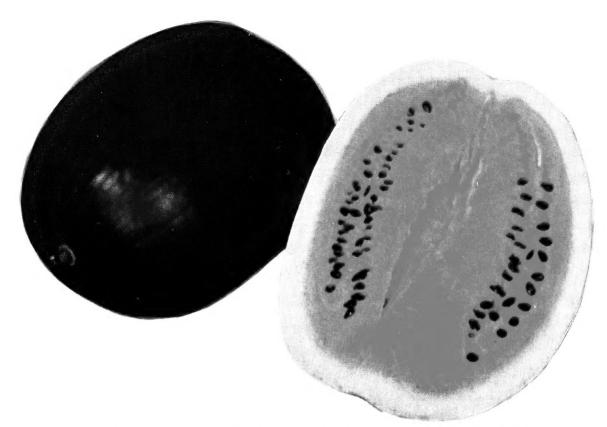
Trade Mark Registered

WILLHITE MELON SEED FARMS

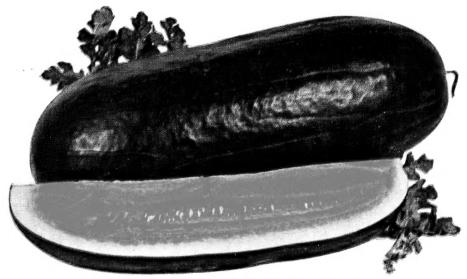
Texas Largest Seed Growers

POOLVILLE, TEXAS

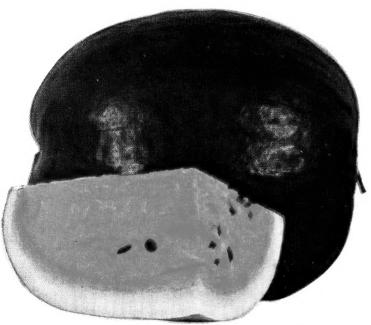
WEATHERFORD, TEXAS



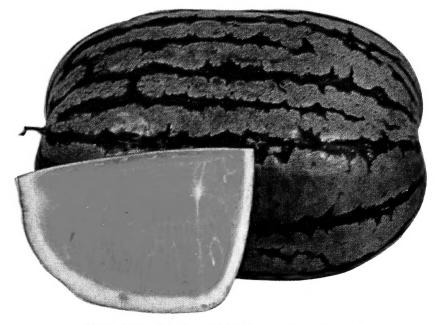
CLARA LEE, FLORIDA GIANT, BLACK DIAMOND OR CANNON BALL Variety No. 17. Description on page 4



NEW WHITE SEEDED WATSON—Variety No. 44
Description on page 8



MOUNTAIN HOOSIER—Variety No. 11 See description page 14



THE NEW CUBAN QUEEN—Variety No. 22
Description on page 24

### Jhirty-First Anniversary



MISS CLARA LEE WILLHITE Owner and Manager

### **BRANCH OFFICE**

Again we call your attention to our branch office established this past year at 702 West Josephine Avenue, Weatherford, Texas, Telephone No. 980, Mailing Address P.O. Box 85, Weatherford. This office is maintained in order to extend you better and quicker service. Here we are able to receive your letters several times each day and from four to twenty-four hours earlier than at the Poolville office, which has only one pickup and delivery every twenty-four hours. We realize what a few hours may mean to a customer when he has had the misfortune of getting his crop destroyed by freeze, hail or flood.

The main plant will remain at Poolville, which includes our warehouses, cleaning and packing plants. Your orders will be taken care of in the same efficient manner, whether they are received there or at the Weatherford office. It's just that we can give you quicker service from the Weatherford office. Miss Willhite will be in charge of this office and spend most of her time there.

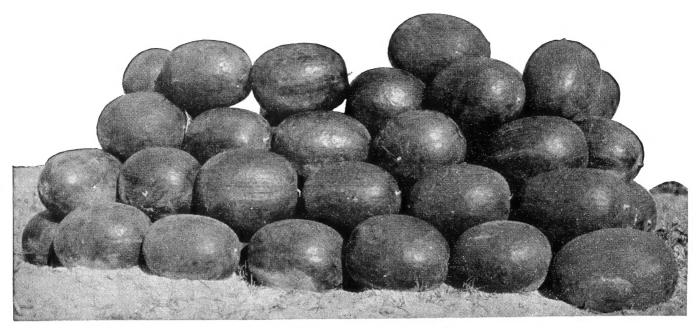
### PARKER COUNTY, TEXAS, FAMOUS FOR ITS FINE WATERMELONS

For more than fifty years Parker County has been noted for the excellent quality of its watermelons. It was in the year 1904 that this county first achieved distinction by winning first prize on both size and quality of its watermelons at the World's Fair in Saint Louis, Missouri. Growers having made a careful study of the production of melons, together with ideal soil and climatic conditions here, have resulted in a uniformity both as to size and quality that is to be found in few other places.

With the increased production of watermelons in Parker County came an insistant demand for good seed. The Willhite Melon Seed Farms started the growing of watermelons exclusively for seed in  $\alpha$ small way thirty-one years ago around an inland town called Poolville in the northern part of Parker County. Since that time there has been a gradual increase in the demand for our seed, until we now

cover the entire county. Having just this past year established a branch office in Weatherford, county seat of Parker County, where we have adequate telephone service, with Railway Express and motor freight facilities at our door, minute service can be given your rush orders.

During the past several years it has become necessary to grow seed in immense quantities, the demand not only being from coast to coast, but worldwide. At the present time we are selling and shipping seed practically all over the universe, a fact that can be accredited to the high "QUALITY" of the seed produced and sold by us. Melon growers have come to realize that they can grow larger and more uniform melons from our seed, taken from melons that are grown exclusively for the seed. Also that it pays to purchase seed taken from the large melons which, stands to reason, will produce a better, more satisfactory crop even under adverse conditions.



See color photograph on page 2

### CLARA LEE, FLORIDA GIANT, BLACK DIAMOND OR CANNON BALL Variety No. 17

The Clara Lee, Variety No. 17, is an improved strain of the above named varieties. This is a large round melon, with a very glossy black green rind, showing no indication of a stripe in any way. The rind is very thin and tough, making it possible to be hauled any distance any other watermelon can. The flesh is a deep red, crisp and tender; with grayish-black seeds that are rather small in size. The Clara Lee will grow al-

CERTIFIED BLACK DIAMOND
Variety No. 17

most as large as the Jumbo Triumph, most of them weighing upwards of seventy and eighty pounds each, while when grown under very favorable conditions they will weigh as much as one hundred pounds. This is a very hardy melon and will resist drought exceptionally well, almost equaling the Desert King in this respect. It is a mid-season melon, ripening along with the Tom Watson and Texas Giant. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### WILLHITE'S CERTIFIED BLACK DIAMOND—VARIETY NO. 17

This watermelon runs 100% pure in the fields as to purity and is free of diseases of any kind. They were inspected by the state inspectors to see that they conformed with the state inspection laws in which they were grown, as well as by us and our inspectors, which gives you double protection, usually not found in certified seed. They were well isolated, even farther from any other variety of watermelons than the certification program calls for. Grown on rich creek bottom sub-soil, almost surrounded by timber which in our opinion serves better than distance to halt or stop insects that are the prime cause of mixture.

The seed comes to you in one- and five-pound sealed bags, already treated with Spergon Seed Treatment. We cannot break a bag to ship you a smaller amount than one pound, so please do not order less than this amount. This seed should be ready for shipment shortly after December 15, 1950. We will be pleased to accept your early booking and ship the seed at a later date.

See price sheet for prices. Remember, no order for less than one pound accepted on certified seed.



"CONGO"

### CONGO—Anthracnose Resistant (USDA-46-40)

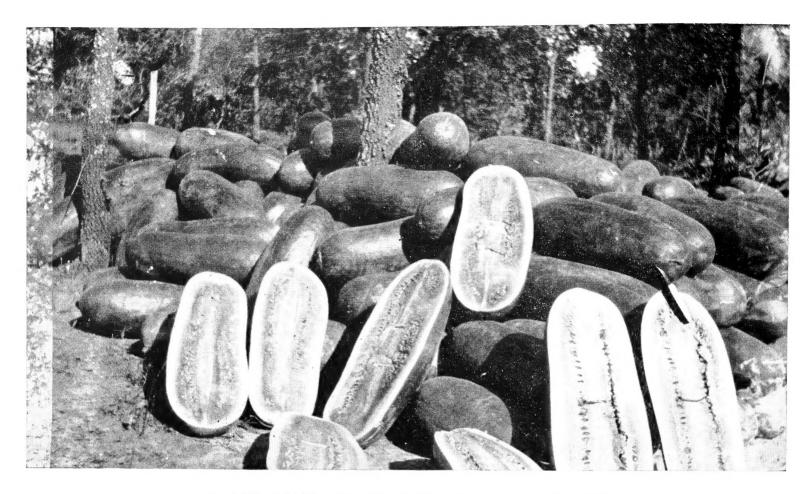
### Variety No. 55

The Congo was developed at the Regional Vegetable Breeding Laboratory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture at Charleston, S. C., by Drs. C. F. Poole and C. F. Andrus. Seed of this variety, then known only as USDA-46-40, was offered for increase in October of 1948 and from this source we obtained our original stock seed. The name Congo was given this new variety to symbolize the continent from whence it obtained its resistance to Anthracnose. This African variety, after being crossed with the "Iowa Belle," was inbred for a number of years. This inbred line was crossed with the Garrison watermelon in 1941 by Dr. C. F. Poole. Selections from this cross being made over a number of years by Dr. C. F. Andrus, we now have the "Congo," which is definitely resistant, but not entirely immune from Anthracnose. However, this is the only watermelon that we know of that has this trait. It is susceptible to Downy Mildew and Fusarium Wilt and growers are urged to give

it the same protection by dusting or spraying that they would give other varieties.

The Congo is a large, semi-long or blunt end type of melon that matures in 90 days. The rind is very tough, dark green in color with a darker green stripe; flesh is red, very solid with a medium grain. This melon possesses total solids of 12 per cent (mostly sugar). The seeds are slightly smaller than the Watson seed, light tan, with side pattern of darker tan. It has been proven, as a result of commercial trial plantings in 1949 (some 24 cars being shipped to northern and eastern markets by those conducting this experiment), that the Congo is vastly superior to the other common varieties in regard to breakage during shipment. However, care should be taken in loading as it is not immune to bruising.

See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



### **BLUE RIND WATSON—Variety No. 23**

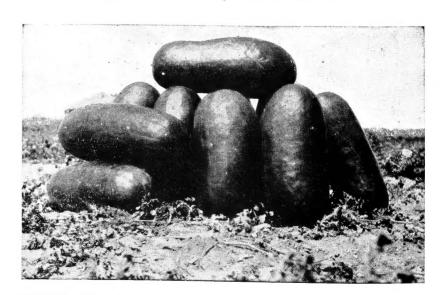
This is a distinct variety of the Tom Watson. Its rind is a deep shiny green with a bluish sheen; some are so dark, they are almost black. It has small brown seed and its flesh is a deep blood red and very tender and sweet. Its rind is thin and very tough making it a splendid shipper. Average from fifty to seventy-five pounds. Its general shape is exactly like the Willhite's Regular Watson you have known and liked so well. They will sell and ship equal to them on any market and most buyers prefer them to the Regular Watson because they make a much better appearance and are much better melon when cut. Some few regular Watsons will be found in field

planted with Blue Rind Watson seed because the type is not firmly established yet, but no such melons found in our fields were seeded. Only about two per cent showed up regular Watson, not enough to cause complaint. We have for several years sold about four pounds to one of this melon as compared with the regular Watson, not because the regular Watson is not good, but because the Blue Rind is so much better. We originated this melon and recommend it to all who want a good shipping melon and one that will sell. It matures in about eighty-five days. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### FOR PRICES, AND INSTRUCTIONS ON SETTING HOTKAPS, SEE PAGE 35

### SEED PER ACRE

We recommend one pound of seed per acre of any variety. There are 4,760 average seed to the pound. This will plant 303 hills twelve by twelve putting about 15 seeds to the hill, there being 43,560 feet in an acre. By putting enough seed to the hill and later thinning to two of the best plants to the hill, the outside plants will act as a protection to the inner plants, which often saves replanting the entire acreage. Thin when the plants have four leaves.



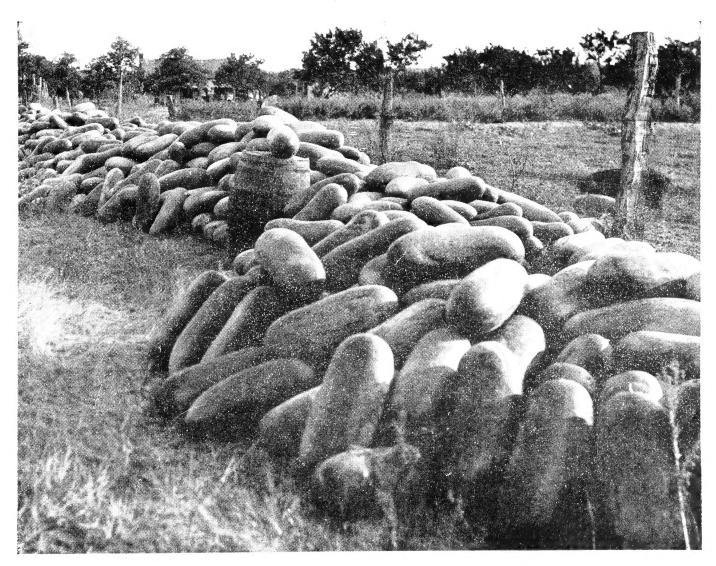
BLUE RIND WATSON—Variety No. 23



### WILLHITE'S FAMOUS WATSONS—Variety No. 24

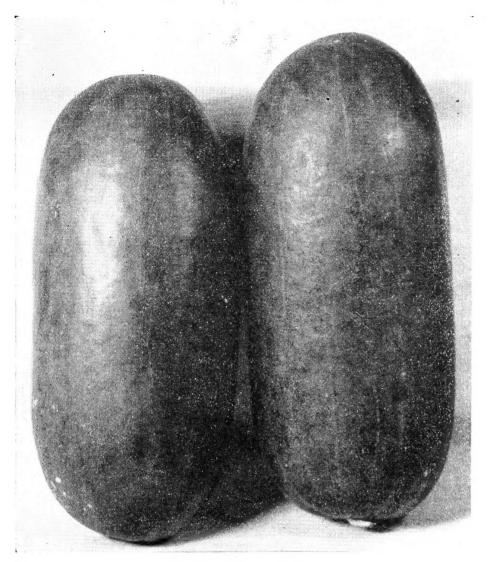
Our WILLHITE'S FAMOUS WATSONS are grown for seed only and as we grow for seed only we have not the temptation to sell the large melons and seed what cannot be sold at a profit as other seed growers do here. These seed are from melons grown in a community that produces as fine melons as are produced in Parker County. All melons were seeded regardless of the fact that they could have been sold at several times the amount we get for the seed, but we are not growing

melons for the market, they are for seed only and we cannot afford to cheapen our product by selling the best and seeding only those we cannot self. As this is one of the oldest melons grown we feel it isn't necessary to take up much space with description, they are exactly as pictured, seed brown and small, average from fifty to seventy-five pounds in weight, flesh red, tender and sweet, rind hard and tough, making them an excellent shipper. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



WILLHITE'S FAMOUS WATSONS—Variety No. 24

### WILLHITE'S NEW WHITE SEEDED WATSON—Variety No. 44



See color photograph page 2

This is our seventh year to introduce this new melon, although it has been grown eight or nine years here in Parker County. It is without a doubt the largest growing Watson melon and will grow well over a hundred pounds, if properly pruned and growing conditions are favorable. It has a blue-green shiny rind, although not quite as blue as the Blue Rind Watson. Seeds are white to cream, same size as Regular Watson seed, most melons same shape, some few run more blunt ends. Red flesh, the vines grow rank and very vigorous, having large leaves which cover the melons and help to prevent sunburn, they will grow to a much larger and more uniform size than any Watson. We had the best crop this year that we have ever grown of this variety. You could walk all over the field without touching the ground on melons weighing from fifty to eighty-five pounds, and some weighed as much as 100 pounds, I strongly advise you to try this fine melon if it's tonnage and size you want. The cutting quality was perfect also. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY AMOUNT, 25c.



### THE ROYAL GOLDEN—Variety No. 7 —Golden Rind Melon—

When ripe, the outside color of The Royal Golden melon is a rich deep orange yellow, the vines also are a golden yellow being more so near or around the tap-root, the color traveling outward as the vine grows until at full growth or maturity practically all of the vine is a golden yellow. A field of these melons makes a very beautiful sight indeed. In size this melon will weigh from twenty to forty pounds at maturity, with a deep blood red

flesh, very sweet and tender. The seeds are light cream colored. Every grower who operates a road-side stand should plant a few at least, as they present a very beautiful appearance as well as attracting wide-spread attention, when placed among the green rind varieties. This is an early maturing melon.

See price list for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



### WILLHITE'S SPOTTED WATSON OR CLETEX—Variety No. 26

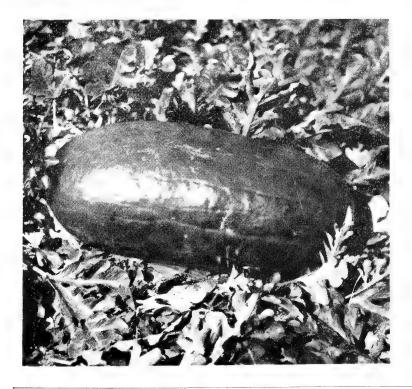
This is not a new melon, but it is not known just where or by whom it was originated. It has been called the Smith melon in parts of eastern Oklahoma, and around Atlanta, Texas, it is known as the Spotted Watson, and at Cleburne, Texas, it is called the Cletex, and in some localities the Icy-Rind melon. However, we think the name Spotted Watson describes it better than any other name. It is an extremely popular melon wherever grown. It grows up to eighty pounds, its rind is tough and thick enough to make it one of the best shippers. Its flesh is a blood red and very firm. It is a sweeter melon than the regular Watson and is a better melon in every way. Its seeds

are a light brown color. Its color is dark green with very irregular grey spots or a sort of marbled effect mixed with the dark green color; this gives it a most odd and beautiful appearance. It is remarkably free from wilt, not a trace of wilt in our seed fields grown for seed for the past several years. They do not sunburn easily as the old Regular Watson. If you want a melon that will haul or ship well and at the same time give your customers entire satisfaction, we strongly recommend that you plant a part of your crop to this melon. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACK-AGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### HOW TO SEND MONEY

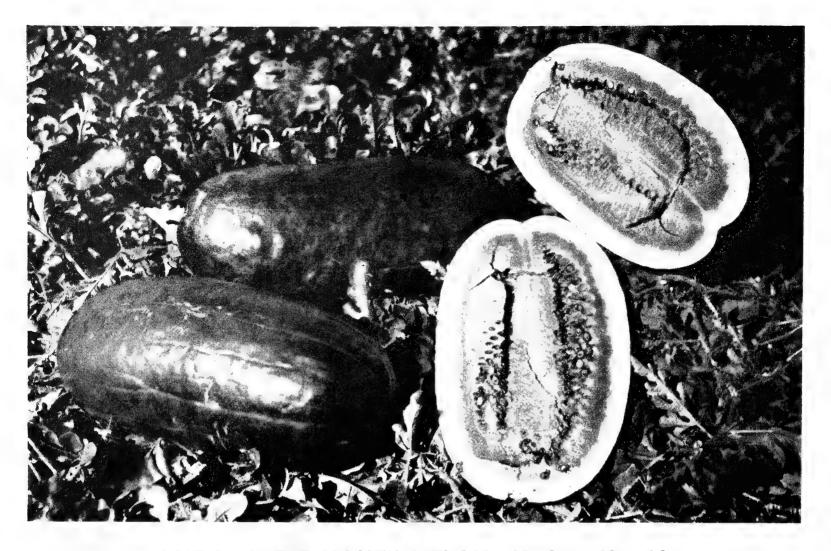
Money can be sent safely by post office money order, registered letter, telegraph money order. Postage stamp remittances are acceptable in amounts less than one dollar. We will not be

responsible for money sent by mail unless letter is registered. Address all orders to Willhite Melon Seed Farms, Poolville, Texas—or P. O. Box 85, Weatherford, Texas.



### WILT PROOF KLECKLEY No. 6 Variety No. 19

The quality and general appearance of this melon is the same as the Improved Kleckley sold by us for the past several years. We obtained our seeds from a Waterloo, Nebraska, concern. They represent it to be absolutely wilt proof and our nine years' experience with it bears them out in all they say about it. This strain is grown each year by us on land badly infested with wilt and not one vine was affected. Red flesh, seed white, matures in about eighty days. The variety grows to a very large size and is high in sugar content. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

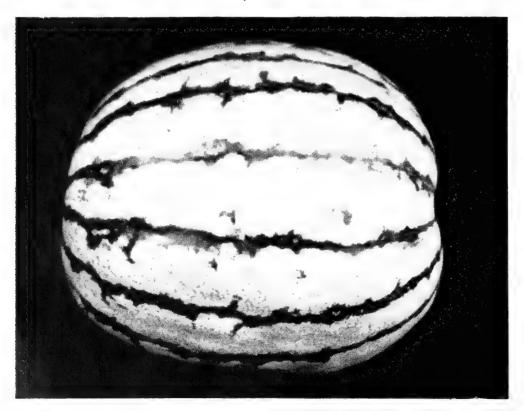


### THE HALBERT HONEY MELON—Variety No. 12

This is one of the best early varieties. Color of rind black green, flesh is blood red and white seeds. They grow up to forty pounds and are

extremely tender and fine flavored. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VA-RIETY, 25c.

### MISSOURI QUEEN (WILT RESISTANT)—Variety No. 52



This is our third time to list the MISSOURI QUEEN (WILT RESIST-ANT) although it has been on the market for some four or five years. This melon was developed out of the Dixie Queen and is very, very similar to it in almost all respects. It has an exceedingly high degree of resistance to wilt and its production characteristics are almost identical to that of the Dixie Queen; Medium early, maturing in about eighty days. The rind is thin and tough, light green with darker stripes; Flesh, bright red, tender, crisp, and well flavored. Our seed are limited. I suggest you place your order early. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VAVRIETY, 25c.



### GARRISON (Coker)—Variety No. 48

Although this is only our fourth season to grow this watermelon, we find it to be one among the finest and becoming more popular with the melon growers each year. It grows to a very large size and with proper pruning and under favorable conditions will grow to weigh seventy-five and eighty pounds each. The Garrison is a very attractive melon, having a pea-green rind with a darker green mottled stripe; the flesh is brilliant red, tender and crisp; the seeds are white to cream, with very few to the melon, it has a comparatively thin rind and tough. The high quality and attractiveness of this melon will make it salable on any market. See price list for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

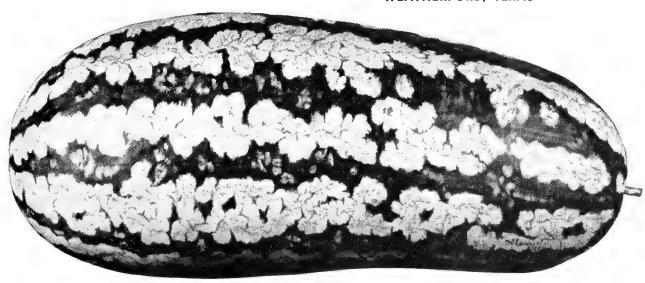
### NOTICE

If your melon land is infected with wilt; see description of wilt resistant varieties on pages 10, 13, 15 and 20.

In Presenting Our 28th Annual Catalogue We Are Pleased To Furnish The Following References:

Dun & Bradstreet Citizens National Bank — First National Bank Merchants & Farmer's State Bank WEATHERFORD, TEXAS

GARRISON (Coker) **Variety** No. 48



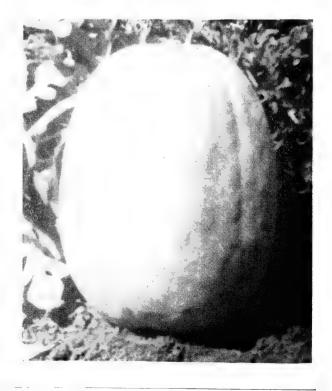
NEW IRISH GREY-Variety No. 13

### NEW IRISH GREY Variety No. 13

This is a comparatively new type of Irish Gray, although it has been on the market in a very limited way for the past several years. Perhaps, at one time it was known to you as the "Texas Gray Beauty." This is one of the finest of melons, with deep red flesh, crisp, tender and sweet. The rind is light pea green with slightly darker vein markings, very tough and stands hauling well. Seeds are large white with black rim and tip. This melon will grow to forty or fifty pounds, very uniform in shape and you will have very little pruning to do. Matures in approximately 90 days. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACK-AGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### GRAYSTONE—Variety No. 53 ALL AMERICAN WINNER 1933

This is our third year to grow and list this fine melon which was an ALL AMERICAN WINNER in 1933 and introduced by one of our leading seedsmen. The rind has outside markings of the Stone Mountain, thin and tough enough to ship and haul well. They will grow to 60 pounds under favorable conditions, average maturity ninety to ninety-five days; shape large oval with block ends. It is one of the most delicious flavored, fine textured, sweetest melons we have ever grown. Seeds are white and small, they go a long way when planting. The vines are very prolific and produce a heavy growth, covering the melons well which prevents sunburn. Be sure to try these seed. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

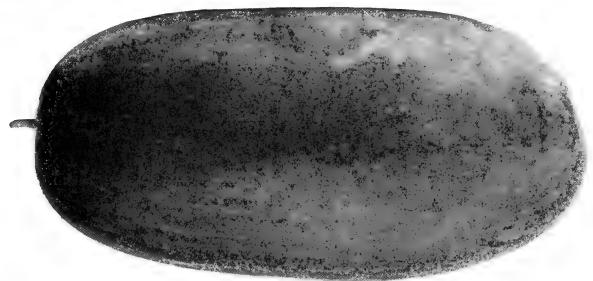


BLACKLEE (Wilt Resistant)—Variety No. 45

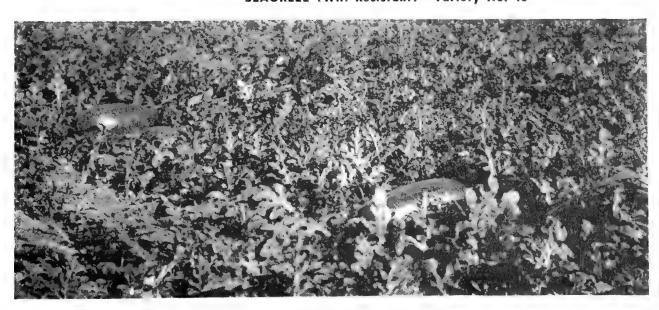
### **BLACKLEE** (Wilt Resistant) Variety No. 45

This melon has gained in popularity to such an extent in the past few years that it is now being planted quite extensively in practically every melon growing section in the country, and more especially in those areas badly affected with Fusarium Wilt. We recommend this melon as being one of the best Wilt Resistant types, having proved its qualities in this respect in the most heavily infested fields. This is a medium size melon, averaging in weight from 35 to 40 pounds; capsule in shape, running exceptionally uniform, with very little pruning necessary. The rind is dark blue or black-green in color, thin and tough, which makes it quite satisfactory for shipping. The flesh is a rich blood red, very tender, crisp and sweet. Seeds are medium size and black. This melon matures in 85-90 days. Its dark green rind, uniform shape and size makes it very attractive on any market.

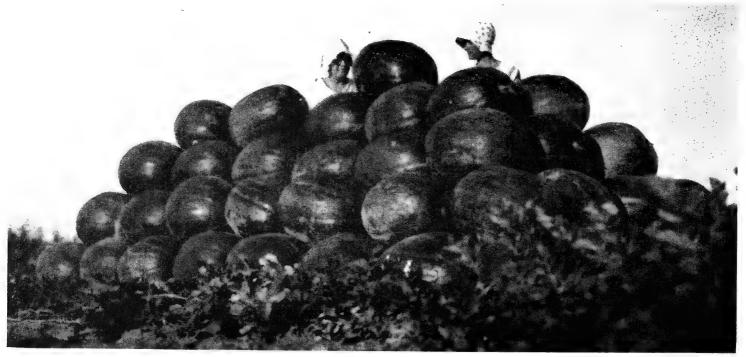
See price list for prices. LIBERAL PACK-AGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



BLACKLEE (Wilt Resistant)—Variety No. 45



Field view BLACKLEE (Wilt Resistant)—Variety No. 45



Color Photograph—Page 2

### MOUNTAIN HOOSIER—Variety No. 11

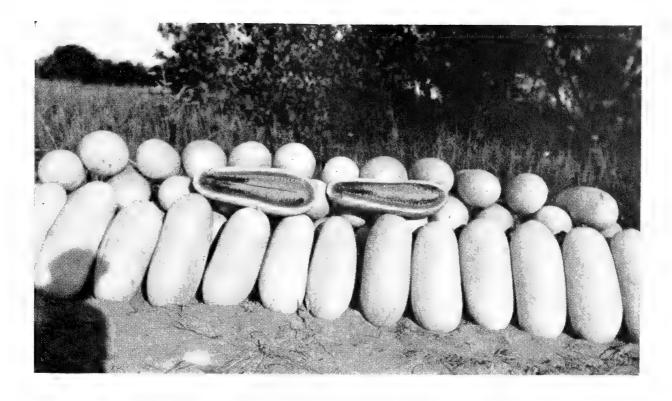
Due to the gaining popularity of the "Mountain Hoosier," which we think is one of the very finest of large growing red-fleshed varieties that we have ever produced, it has been necessary to increase the acreage each season for the past few years in order to enable us to meet the demand for this variety of seed.

The Mountain Hoosier is by no means a new melon, having been grown in the Middle Eastern States even before the Civil War. However up until the past few years it has been little known in Texas and adjoining states, but many melon growers are now beginning to become better ac-

quainted with its many high qualities, especially its medium thick rind which makes it a good shipper; also the large tonnage production per acre of this melon, which equals most if not all popular shipping melons. This melon is slightly oblong in shape, with a dark glossy rich green rind which gives it a very attractive appearance. The flesh is a rich deep red, crisp, very sweet and tender, making it an exceptionally edible melon. Seeds are white with slightly black rim and tip. Under favorable conditions this melon will grow to seventy-five and eighty pounds, maturing in approximately 85 days. See price list for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



MOUNTAIN HOOSIER—Variety No. 11 Field View—Color Photograph page 2



### THE HAWKSBURY (or Gray Shipper) (Wilt Resistant) Variety No. 8

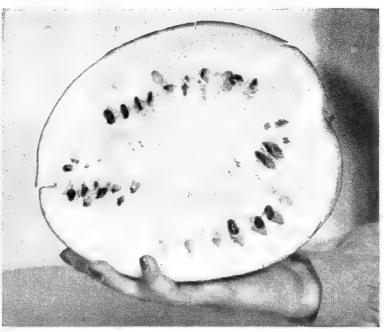
The Hawksbury is very much in demand in the arid and wilt infested areas, due largely to its drought and Wilt Resistance qualities. This is an exceptionally hardy melon, very similar in appearance to the Sugar Loaf, but not growing nearly so large; under favorable conditions they will

grow to 65 pounds. The rind is grey-green, very thin, hard and tough. The flesh is a deep blood red with black to brownish-black seed. See price list for prices. LIBERAY PACKAGE, ANY VARI-ETY, 25c.

### THE ICE BOX WATERMELON Variety No. 47 **→**

Here is a watermelon that will fit in your apartment size ice box, slightly larger than a jumbo cantaloupe, very early, matures in 60 days. The flesh is red, excellent in quality, with brown to brownish-black seeds about the size of apple seed. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.





### ORNAMENTAL GOURDS Variety No. 49

Very unusual shapes and sizes, highly colored. All types ornamental Gourds. Plant them for a novelty as well as home decorations. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

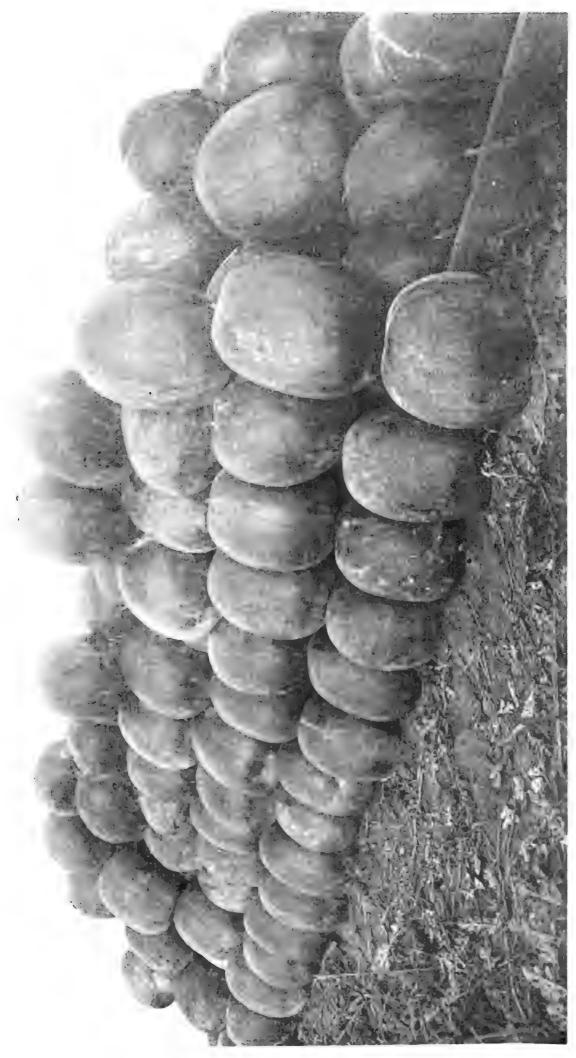


WILLHITE'S IMPROVED JUMBO TRIUMPH—Variety No. 18
128 Pounds—Still Growing

12.6 Ds.s.

WILLHITE'S IMPROVED JUMBO TRIUMPH—Variety No. 18

See description—Page 17



## Š. WILLHITE'S IMPROVED JUMBO TRIUMPH-Variety

70 Pound Average, All Seeded

slight mottled effect shown on some of them, but nothing that could They will ship crated anywhere. Many Jumbos that weigh more than one hundred pounds are shipped from Parker County via This is a slightly oblong melon, color very rich dark green with be called a stripe. Its flesh is blood red and unlike the old type of lumbo. Its cutting qualities are good. Seed are black. We have, by careful seed selection during the past twenty years, greatly improved this melon. Its cutting qualities are far ahead of the old type.

bors, plant a few acres and you will have them coming for miles around to see them. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE express every year. The average size that our seed were taken from weighed about seventy pounds. It ripens 10 days later than there being no wilt whatever in our fields this year. They come in other melon will grow so large. If you want to astonish your neighthe Watson, or in about 100 days. It is wilt resistant to a degree, at a time when there are but few other melons on the market. OF ANY VARIETY, 25c.

(See page 16 for other photographs)



TEXAS GIANT—Variety No. 10 (See Front Cover for Color Photograph)

### TEXAS GIANT Variety No. 10

This is the leading shipping melon, having created quite a sensation among most of the melon growers, due to its ability to produce an exceptionally heavy yield of choice market melons per acre. We produced the enormous amount of 30 tons per acre in our seed fields this past season, hundreds of those melons weighing up to seventy-five pounds each and many weighing up to ninety pounds. This melon is nearly round in shape with stubby or nearly flat ends. Its

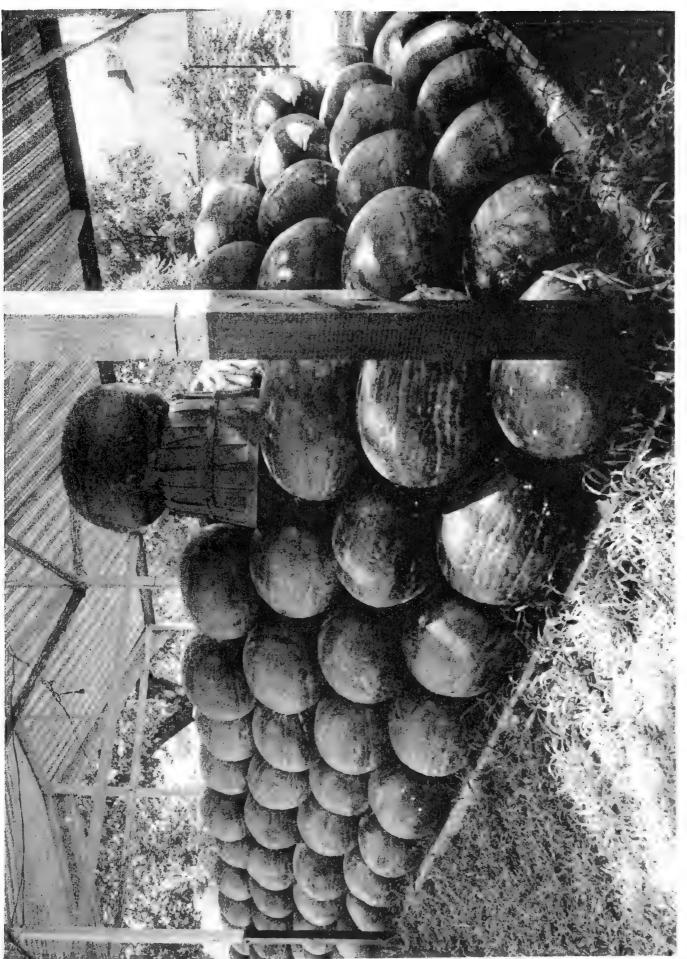
rind is medium thick, very tough and hard, dark bluish green, even colored and smooth. The flesh is a deep blood red and when fully ripe is free of strings, very crisp, tender, sweet and full flavored. The seed are grayish black. This melon looks very much like the Clara Lee or Florida Giant, however the flesh is of a finer texture than that of the Clara Lee. Vines grow very vigorous and load up quickly with fine smooth neckless melons. It ripens along with the Clara Lee, however, we think the quality is much better. Like the Florida Giant it must be allowed to stay on the vine until fully, ripe, before it is really good and it will stay on the vine for weeks after ripening and still cut good. You can be well assured that there is no better shipper than the "Texas Giant." See price list for prices. LIBERAL PACK-AGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### PRICE SHEETS, ORDER BLANKS AND ENVELOPES

Should you misplace your price sheet or needextra order blanks and our self-addressed envelopes they will be sent you upon request.



TEXAS GIANT-Variety No. 10 (Field View) 30 tons per acre grown on this field



## TEXAS GIANT—Variety No. 10

See Cover for Color Photograph—Description, Page 18

All prices are quoted for immediate acceptance and confirmation, and all sales made subject to stocks remaining unsold, loss or damage by fire, shortage or failure of crop, stenographic errors and delays and contingencies beyond our control.



### THE MILES WATERMELON (Wilt Resistant)-Variety No. 54

See page 43 for color photograph

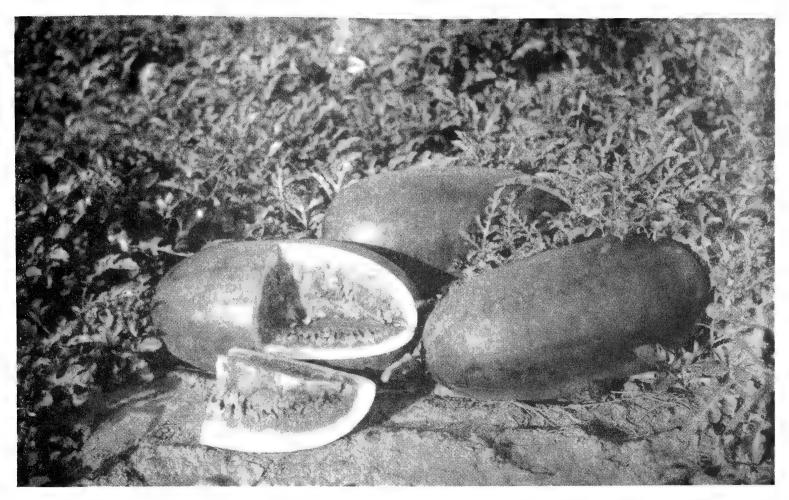
This is our second year to grow The Miles Melon, developed especially for its resistance to Fusarium Wilt, and after this second crop which was planted on land badly infested with wilt, with not one vine showing any signs of the disease we do not hesitate to recommend it to growers who have experienced difficulty in raising watermelons on their farms because of wilt and who want a high quality variety. This melon is oblong, very similar to the Florida Giant in shape. The rind is a bright green, with a somewhat darker green stripe and occasional almost greenish cream mottling, is thin, tough and apparently will stand ship-

ping if care is exercised in handling. The flesh is bright-red with a smooth texture and an excellent flavor being very high in sugar content. Under favorable conditions and careful pruning they will grow up to 45 pounds each, however, the uniform average of this melon is 20 to 30 pounds. It has the same ripening season as the Dixie Queen and the seeds are very similar both in size and color. Its high quality, general adaptability to growing conditions and resistance to Fusarium Wilt lead us to urge all growers to try a few of these seeds this year. See price list for prices. LIBERAL PACK-AGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



### THE EARLY KANSAS Variety No. 39

The Early Kansas (Hutchinson Stripe or Russian Red). This variety has gained wide popularity all over the middle west in the last few years. The outside is dark green with alternate stripes of a lighter shade. The rind is medium thickness and hard and firm. Flesh is a deep rich red and very fine flavored. Ours is the brown seeded strain. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



THE IMPROVED DALE MELON—Variety No. 14

The Dale Melon was originated in South Texas some twelve to fourteen years ago and for a number of years attracted quite widespread attention, being the leading shipping melon for some time. Later came the Clara Lee or Florida Giant No. 17 pushing this melon into the background, but due to its real value as a shipper, the Dale is now staging a comeback and we have under contract this season a sizable acreage for one of the leading melon shippers of Texas. In many sections of South Texas and Florida growers are planting this melon to the exclusion of the Black Diamond type, its main value lying in the

tough hard rind, which is slightly thicker than the Watson and much harder and tougher. The flesh is blood-red, firm and exceedingly sweet. The seeds are white. This melon will grow up to seventy-five pounds each, very prolific. The rind is dark green in color with a darker green stripe running from end to end, is quite remarkably resistant to sunburn, a trait in itself very valuable and one which is sure to be appreciated by the grower. The general appearance of this melon is very attractive and they are much sought after by the melon buyers. It ripens in about 85 days from planting date. See price list for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### READ CAREFULLY BEFORE PLACING YOUR ORDER

There will be no refund on seed that has been out of our office more than thirty days from shipping date. We have in a few instances had customers ask to return surplus seed when they had ordered too heavily, anticipating a freeze, and in practically every case it has been too late for us to

resell the seed that season. For this reason we will not accept seed returned for refund that has been out of our office more than thirty days from our shipping date; positively no refund at any time after the seal has been broken on the bag.

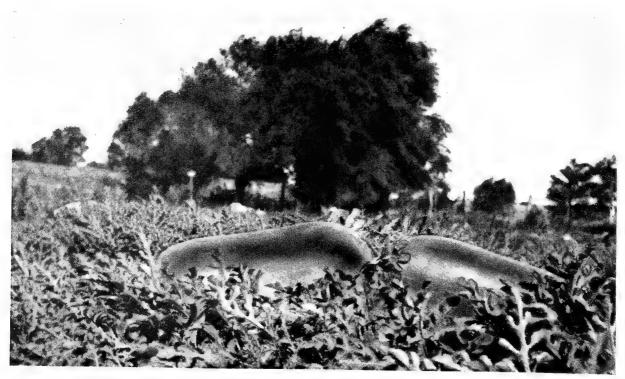


THE SUGAR LOAF MELON-Variety No. 9

See description—Page 23

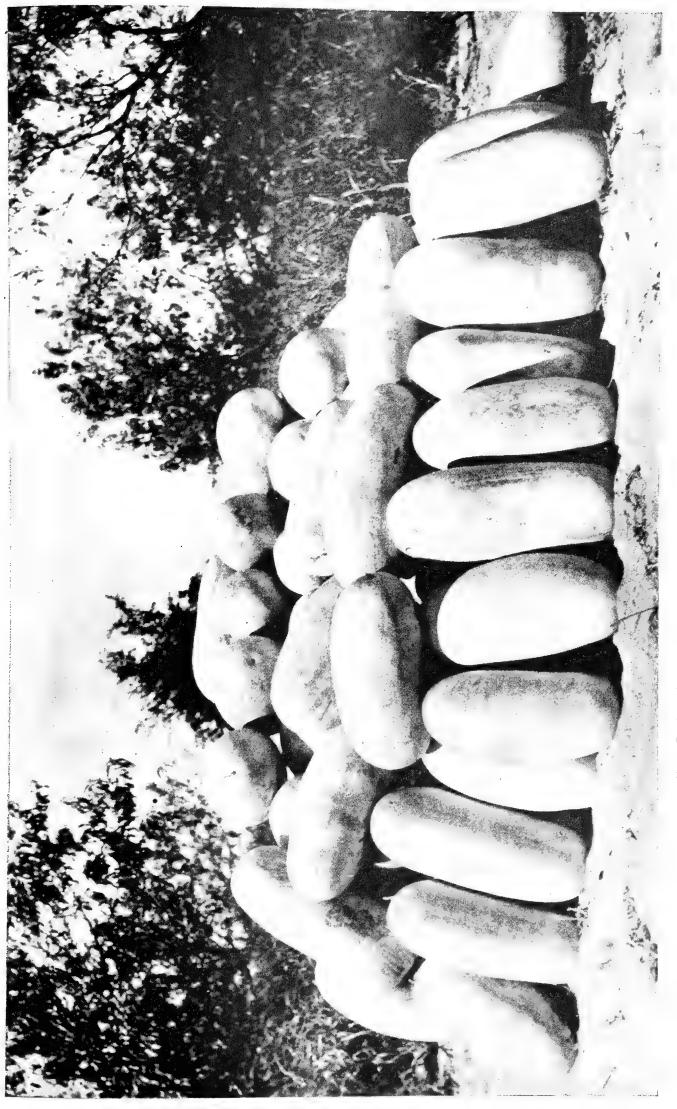
### **WARRANTY**

The Willhite Melon Seed Farms warrants, to the extent of the purchase price, that seeds sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances. Seller gives no other or further Warranty, express or implied.



THE SUGAR LOAF MELON-Variety No. 9

See Description—Page 23



## THE SUGAR LOAF MELON—Variety No.

The Sugar Loaf is a long melon with a pea green rind, seeds are white and blood red flesh. It grows very large, often weighing more others do, the flesh is grainy like sugar. It stands hauling well, the quality is extra good. Flesh is fine grained, very tender and sweet. When they get a little over-ripe, instead of turning to water, as most They are very hardy and prolific. than one hundred pounds.

as we have never been able to grow enough of them to supply the It matures in about 80 days. We advise you to order these seed early rind being thin and tough. You will find no hard hearts in this melon. ever-increasing demand. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACK-AGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



THE NEW CUBAN QUEEN—Variety No. 22

See Color Photograph—Page 2

The New Cuban Queen is a highly improved strain of the old Cuban Queen, hardly as long in shape as the old variety, it being slightly oblong and growing very large, many of the melons in our seed fields weighing up to 80 and 90 pounds each. This is an exceptionally showy and attractive melon with a light green rind and a darker

mottled stripe, the rind is medium thin and tough enough to ship anywhere. The flesh is very bright red, crisp and very delicious; you will find this melon to be mostly heart, ripening uniformly clear through with no hard centers. Seed are small, white and set close to the rind. See price list for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



### TWO FAVORITES

Of Jim Ormsby, "Sharyn Kaye," pretty little granddaughter, and a 60 pound "Texas Giant" grown by him from Willhite's seed. Incidentally, "Sharyn Kaye" is the daughter of Merton Ormsby, local business man of Doniphan, Mo.

### New Handy Plant Tie

THE WRIST GIVES PERMANENT SUPPORT

Say "goodbye" to unsightly twine and raffia, to needless work with sheers. TWIST-EMS—strong dark-green "invisible tapes with wire reinforcing—protect stems, permanently support annuals, perennials, vines, shrubs and vegetables. Grand for flower arrangement. Millions used by successful nurserymen, professional and amateur gardeners. Box of 125, 8 inch size. 35c

### STWIST-EMS'



### THE NEW CUBAN QUEEN MELON-Variety No. 22

See description—page 24. Color Photograph—page 2.

For quicker service, contact our Weatherford Office at 702 West Josephine Ave. (Mailing ad-

dress—P. O. Box 85). For your rush orders call us at 980, any time day or night.



# THE WONDERMELON OR BLUE WONDER-Variety No. 16

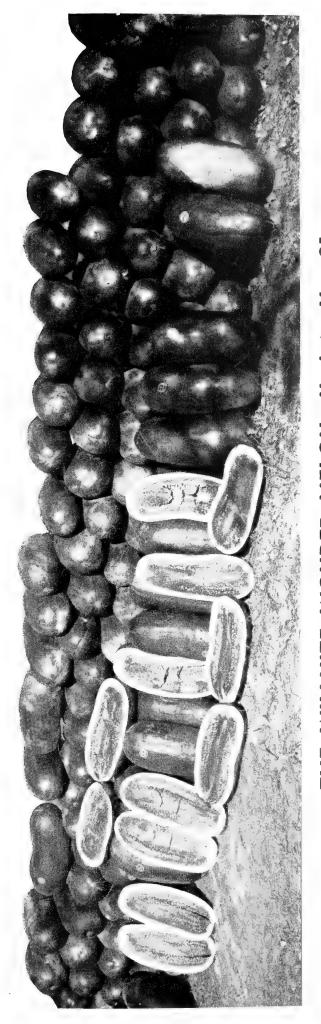
This is a different melon from the Willhite Wonder. It is quite similar to the Improved Kleckley Sweet, but grows very much larger and its flesh and rind is firmer. A very fine variety from every viewpoint. It has a green-black color and is exceptionally handsome in appearance. They grow up to sixty pounds and mature in about eighty days. This melon is one of the best sellers for local markets of all the red flesh varieties. They

are vigorous and prolific, also very productive, grows great quantities of big fine dark glossy green melons. The rind is rather thin, but reasonably tough to insure good carrying for short hauls and any market that receives this melon will sell to good advantage. It grows long and thick, seeds are white, flesh deep blood red, juicy and sweet. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### KEEP THIS CATALOGUE

Be sure to keep this catalogue for future reference. Even after your seed supply has been ordered there will be times when you will wish to

consult it. You may have friends and neighbors who do not have a catalogue and who will appreciate the favor of being allowed to use yours.



# THE WILLHITE WONDER MELON—Variety No. 21

The Willhite Wonder is a medium long melon with block ends. Color of rind is a beautiful dark shade of green. When young it shows a distinct stripe of irregularity, but as they ripen this stripe disappears almost completely. The rind is tough enough to stand hauling well. They grow to enormous size, often weighing up to ninety pounds. Vines grow rank and vigorous. We often have them grow to cover middles twenty feet wide and have grown as much as thirty-five tons per acre that average

sixty pounds each. It resembles the Russell's Improved very closely. Has seed from white to light brown mottled color. Its flesh is red, very sweet and tender with the delicate flavor of Improved Kleckly Sweet. Do not confuse this melon with Wondermelon or Blue Wonder as is so easily done when making out your order for seed. Be sure to give variety number 21 on order blank. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY

## CUSTOMERS-NOTICE AND REMEMBER!

We pay the postage when only 25c packages are ordered. Should your order include as much as ½ pound of any variety of seed other than 25c packages, you pay the postage on the full amount. If you send too much postage, same will be refunded to you in postage stamps in your package of seed, wrapped in wax paper.

Please remember there has been an increase in postal rates. I would advise you, whenever it's just as convenient, to order your shipment made by railway express and you can pay the shipping charges at your end of the line and, too, the package is automatically insured up to fifty dollars without additional cost.

Insist on Willhite's Seed. You Will appreciate the Difference.

"Good Pure Seed from Grower to Grower"



### THE TENDERSWEET—Variety No. 4

Without  $\alpha$  doubt this is one of the best and sweetest melons we ever grew. Some people do not like yellow flesh melons, but we consider this the very best melon that grows. They are sweeter than any red fleshed melon. The Tendersweet grows to  $\alpha$  very large size, often weighing fifty to sixty pounds and we have grown them to weigh ninety pounds. The rind is  $\alpha$  dark green

with a very plain mottled stripe of a lighter shade from end to end. The flesh is a golden yellow and very tender. The rind is thick and stands hauling well. A load of these melons will attract attention anywhere. It is an early melon, maturing about one week ahead of the Watson. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### A SATISFIED CUSTOMER FROM KING CITY, MISSOURI

"The 'Texas Giant' is really a good melon in size and quality, once people buy this melon they call for more, saying, 'I believe that was as good a melon as I ever ate.'

"We sold \$455 of Texas Giants from one acre and gave melons to Churches and Birthday parties."

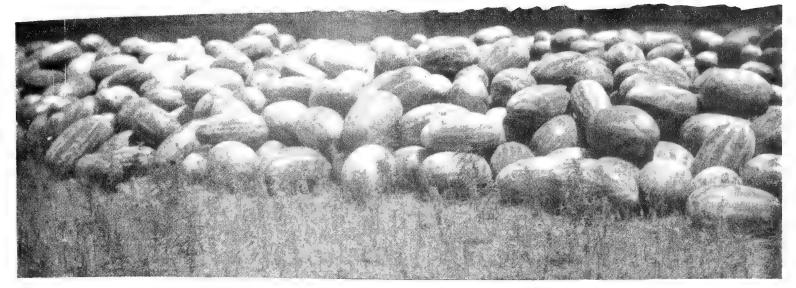
Signed



### QUEEN OF PARKER—Variety No. 5

This melon is a new discovery by us and one of the best yellow flesh melons we ever cut. Its shape is a little longer than thick and its flesh is a deep rich golden yellow and very tender and sweet. The seeds are black and it has a dark green rind with mottled green stripe. The Queen of Parker is the largest of all the yellow fleshed melons. It has the largest heart of all the melon family. Many make the mistake of taking it from the vine before the heart is fully ripe. Leave it on the vine until the heart is as yellow as the

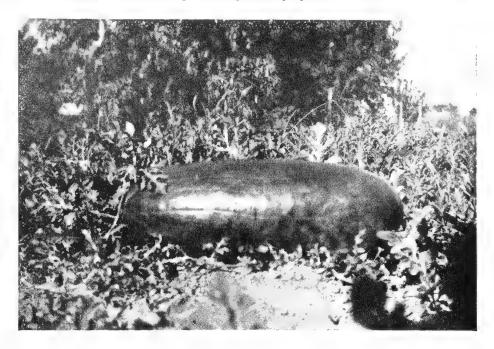
meat around the seed, then you really have one that is good to eat. On account of its having an extra large heart, it takes the heart longer to ripen. They grow fully as large as the Florida Giant or Jumbo Triumph. There were hundreds in our seed fields this year that weighed from seventy-five to one hundred pounds. It is a wonderful drought resister and produces a crop almost without rain. It seems it is immune to wilt and other melon diseases, and not a hard center was found in the entire crop. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



TENDERSWEET, Variety No. 4 dead ripe for seeding, description—page 28

### WILLHITE'S YELLOW WATSON Variety No. 27

So far as we know we are the only seed house that lists this fine melon. It was produced by crossing the Watson with a fine yellow flesh melon. It has all the characteristics of the Tom Watson, except the flesh is yellow and very much sweeter than the Watson. Rind is tough and stands shipping well. They are long shaped and have all the fine Watson markings and cannot be distinguished from the red Watson until cut. Matures in ninety days, seed brown. We suggest you order early to be sure to get your seed of this fine melon. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



### THE TEXAS GOLDEN— Variety No. 2

The Texas Golden is a long grey green rinded, yellow fleshed melon of the very finest cutting qualities. Its flesh is a rich golden yellow and as sweet as the best of them. It is an eighty day melon and is a remarkable free bearer. It grows up to ninety pounds under favorable conditions. Its seeds are white with black tips and small. It has a fine, delicate flavor that is all its very own. No other like it. It is remarkably Wilt Resistant and produces a full crop where many others would fail. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### NOTICE—See Page 36 for Parcel Post Rates

### THE DESERT KING—Variety No. 1



Field view. See color photograph—Page 44

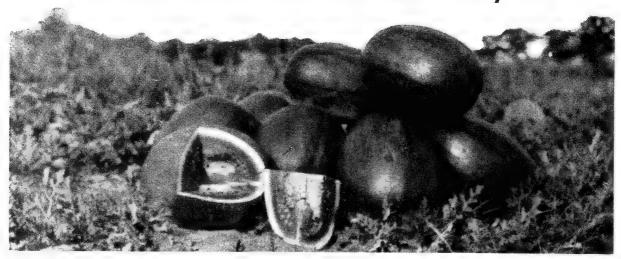
### THE DESERT KING—Variety No. 1

THEY POSITIVELY WILL NOT SUNBURN

We have named this new melon the Desert King because of its remarkable ability to grow to perfection regardless of deficient rainfall. It seems to make little difference whether it rains or not. Once the plants are out of the ground it goes right on growing. It is round to slightly oblong. Its rind is a light pea green color. The flesh is deep rich golden yellow with jet black seeds. It is very sweet

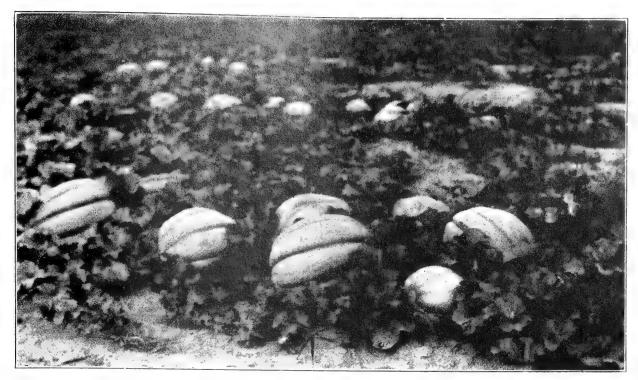
and tender inside. Its rind is medium thin and tough enough to stand hauling well. It is a medium late variety, coming along with the Florida Giant about eighty days after planting. It has the ability to lie on the vine a month or so after ripening and still hold its good qualities and remain free from sunburn. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### YELLOW FLESH BLACK DIAMOND—Variety No. 51



This is a new watermelon exactly like the red flesh Black Diamond, as to shape and size, in fact you cannot tell them apart until you cut one and find the tenderest, sweetest, most delicious yellow flesh you have ever eaten; the seeds are grayish black and rather small; the rind is very thin and tough and can be hauled or shipped any distance. It is a mid-season melon, with a smooth, shiny,

glossy black green rind. They will grow to sixty and seventy pounds under favorable conditions. There will be about one half of one per cent cut slightly pink, due to the type not being firmly established, which is not enough to cause complaint. When ordering be certain to give the VARIETY NO. 51, so that the order will not become confused with the red variety. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



### OLD TIME TENNESSEE MUSK MELON—Variety No. 30

The Tennessee Muskmelon, shown above, is one of the largest, if not the largest muskmelon grown. We grow them here on our farms to weigh upwards of forty pounds each. They are long and corrugated, exceedingly fine flavored and are so smelly that one can be easily found in the dark. Our seed for this type was obtained from Tennes-

see, where they are planted widely for home and local market. Besides being very palatable when fully ripe, this giant Musk Melon is quite a curiosity, attracting widespread attention when displayed on your roadside stand. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY,

### FOR REAL EARLY CANTALOUPES, TRY PLANTING A FEW UNDER HOTKAPS

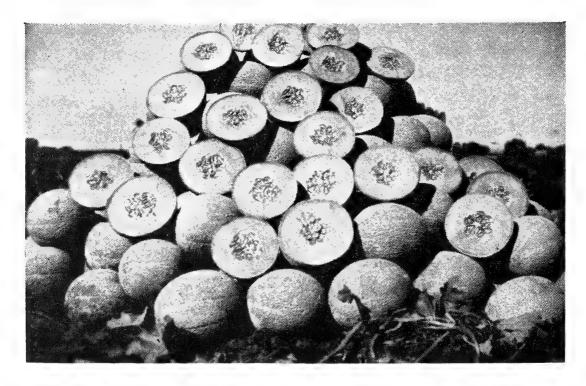
See page 35



### HONEY BALL MELON—Variety No. 34

A cross between Honey Dew and Texas Cannon Ball, has a very heavy thick flesh with spicy flavor, keeps well, is a good shipper, fruits round, 3½ pounds; about 5 inches in diameter, smooth

with fine traced netting, flesh grey-green in color and is in the best condition for eating when the rind will give under pressure of the thumb. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



### MILDEW RESISTANT NO. 45 CANTALOUPE—Variety No. 32

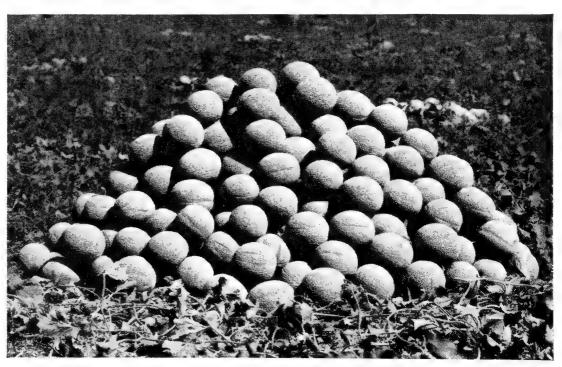
The vines of this introduction are entirely free of any mildew and highly disease resistant. In some fields for a comparison and test purposes, other Rocky Ford varieties were planted by the side of the Resistant. In these fields the non-resistant strains were immediately killed by mildew, while the Resistant intertwined with them showing no mildew infection whatever. The production and shipping qualities are due to the fact the No. 45 must be picked on a FULL SLIP and will then carry to the far distant markets, arriving in perfect condition. It has won its fame for being the most popular of the Mildew Resistant Strains;

in other words, as a shipping melon, it is unexcelled. The No. 45 has a thick salmon colored flesh; is well flavored. However, the flesh is not as fine grained, neither is the flavor equal to that of the Improved Hale's Best Strains. They run largely to the Jumbo type. The melon has a reasonably small seed cavity and is perhaps one week later in maturing than the Hale's Best. If you want a melon with proven shipping and carrying qualities, a melon that MUST be VINE RIPENED, we advise giving the Mildew Resistant No. 45 a trial the coming season. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### NEW IDEAL CANTALOUPE—Variety No. 28

Another improved strain of the Hale's Best. By careful selection this improved strain of Hale's Best has become another of the outstanding melons in districts where a large uniform early melon is desired. On an average, they produce within eighty days from date of planting. Have an unusually healthy vigorous vine and very prolific. The melons run strong to jumbo in size and oval in shape; practically all solid net; the flesh is a deep salmon color; has an excellent flavor, small seed cavity and

fine shipper. We strongly urge you to give this melon a trial and feel confident you will be more than pleased with the appearance, uniformity, size and yield at harvest time, due to the fact it is



adapted to nearly all melon growing districts in the county, where a Jumbo melon is preferred. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.



HALE'S BEST Variety No. 36

We believe this to be the best early shipping cantaloupe that has yet been introduced. It ripens in eighty-five days, highly flavored, beautiful solidly netted, little if any suture and no ribs. The rich spicy salmon flesh is deep fine

grain and holds up well for long distance shipping. Fruit  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 3pounds, very uniform in size, have slightly oval shape. Wherever cantaloupes are grown, we recommend this melon to the melon

growers, for north where the seasons are short; for the south to be the first on the market with a real good cantaloupe. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

HALE'S BEST-Variety No. 36

### CUSTOMER'S NOTICE

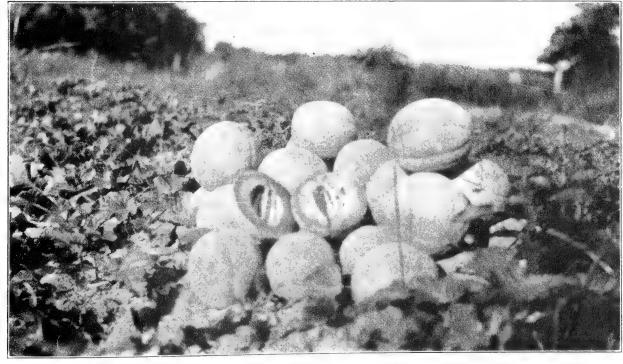
If full amount of postage charges are not sent along with order, we will deduct the amount of

such carrying charges from amount of seeds ordered as we do not pay these charges.

### POLLOCK 10-25 ROCKY FORD Variety No. 35

We consider this the finest strain of Rocky Ford to be had. We obtained our planting seed direct from Rocky Ford, Colorado, the home of this cantaloupe. Our strain is absolutely pure. Ours is known as the goldlined No. 10-25. This melon

was first introduced a few years ago in a commercial way and has proven generally satisfactory; you will make no mistake in ordering the seed for your commercial crop. See price sheet for price. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

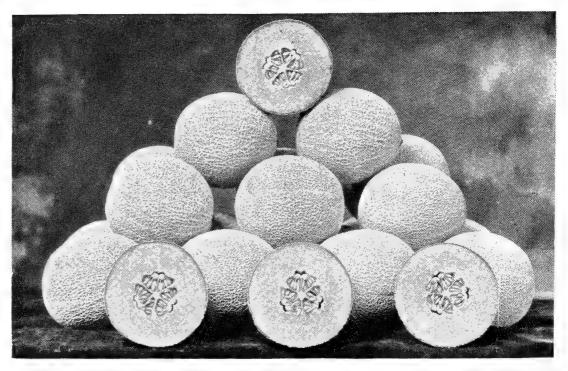


POLLOCK 10-25 ROCKY FORD CANTALOUPE—Variety No. 35

### PERFECTED PERFECTO CANTALOUPE Variety No. 33

The Perfecto ripens evenly and for a long period; melons run fairly large, up to twelve pack Jumbo flat, very uniform in size; coarse, solid heavy net, being perfect in appearance. The flesh is a very dark salmon color, fine grained and of excellent flavor; the seed cavity averages much smaller than any other Rocky Ford varieties, the rich colored flesh extending to the rind. The vines make an extra

strong vigorous growth, and are highly disease resistant. Due to this fact, hills should be spaced further apart than other cantaloupe varieties. For late maturing melon, we urge you to plant the



See Color Photograph—Page 43

Perfected Perfecto, and we are positive that a trial will be convincing. Our stock comes direct from Rocky Ford, Colorado. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### WILLHITE'S SUGAR PUMPKIN Variety No. 43

See page 43 for color photograph

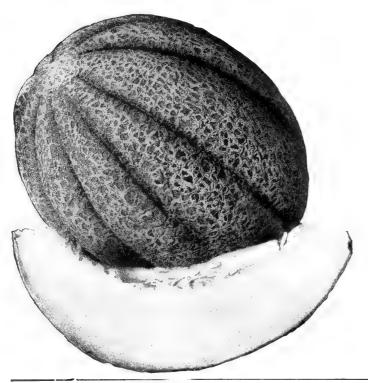
The best variety for general use. Of small handy size, but tonnage equals others. Fruits round, flattened at ends, 6-8 pounds, skin hard, smooth, somewhat ribbed, deep orange; flesh

thick, sweet and dry, of bright orange color and high quality. Sometimes called New England Pie. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### CANTALOUPE CULTURE

We recommend one pound of seed per acre, spacing the hills 6 to 8 feet each way, the land being a medium sandy loam, cultivating deep with the first plowing, gradually getting shallower with each cultivation as the vines grow larger. Cultivate often, keeping the field free of weeds

and grass at all times. Plant 12 to 15 seeds to the hill, thinning to two of the healthiest plants when they have four to five leaves. Cover the seed with about one inch of soil gently tamped, planting when all danger of frost in your locality is past, unless Hotkaps are used, then you can plant two to three weeks earlier.



### SCHOON'S HARD SHELL CANTALOUPE OR MUSKMELON Variety No. 50

Large growing hard shell cantaloupe or musk-melon, weight from 3 to 4 pounds. Slightly oval, faint ribbing with abundant coarse netting; skin grey green, becoming pale yellow at maturity, tough and hard; flesh deep salmon, medium thick, fairly solid, juicy, good quality. Very dependable home garden and local market type; not suitable for long distance shipping. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING HOTKAPS

For Best Results Read Carefully

Set the HOTKAPS over seed or plant at time of planting. In dry soil, see that there is plenty of moisture in the ground before planting.

Do not set a HOTKAP in a basin or depression where water can settle. If this is done the water will have a tendency to weaken the side walls of the HOTKAP. Wherever possible, it is always best to set the HOTKAP on a slight slope so that the soil around the HOTKAP is well drained. This

can also be done by running a small furrow along one side of the HOTKAP.

We recommend the use of the HOTKAP Setter in connection with the setting of the HOTKAPS, as it will enable you to place the HOTKAP properly so that the greatest amount of efficiency will be obtained from them, also it speeds up the work of setting.

### THE SETTING

To secure best result follow these instructions carefully



First place Hotkap in Setter, Press Hotkap against sides of Setter, over plant or seed.



Now cover flange protruding from Hotkap Setter with soil, thoroughly but lightly with your trowel.



Lift Setter from Hotkap. Plant is now protected from adverse weather and also from insects.

### THE VENTILATION

In using HOTKAPS over plants that you have transplanted from seed beds, see that your ground contains sufficient moisture. We do not recommend ventilating the HOTKAPS at the time they are placed over the plants.

The HOTKAP is used to insure warmth as well as protecting your plants, and if ventilation is used it defeats this purpose. However, if you think climatic conditions at the time of planting require ventilation for the plant, a slit one to one and a half inches may be cut on the south side of the HOTKAP. This can be quickly accomplished by using a small sharp pointed knife wired to a stick.

When seed is planted directly in the field the HOTKAP should not be ventilated until such time

as the seed has grown to a well established plant. We recommend very careful observation of the condition of your plants before ventilating according to instructions in foregoing paragraph.

HOTKAPS are used for late growing crops to protect plants from the intense heat of the sun. This is accomplished by cutting a hole one inch in diameter on opposite sides of the HOTKAPS. (Stack a number together in order to save time when cutting.) This allows a circulation of air, retards the wilting of the tender plants when set into the field and keeps a mulch around them, thereby creating perfect growing conditions and forcing maturity.

### **OPENING UP HOTKAPS FOR THE GROWING PLANT**



(Fig. 1) Use a small sharppointed knife and cut a slit across top of Hotkap about four inches long.



(Fig. 2) As soon as plant is crowding Hotkap, cut another slit in opposite direction the same length.



(Fig. 3) Now that the plant has outgrown the Hotkap, pull the four sections of the Hotkap away from the plant so that it can grow naturally through the Hotkap.



(Fig. 4) Do not remove Hotkap from plant. Let the plant grow away from it and while it remains it will afford protection to the base of the plant

Flower growers will find Hotkaps most helpful in protecting the young plants as they protect them from hail, adverse weather conditions, insects and maintain a perfect mulch around the plant.

They may be used with practically any crop that needs protection, especially suited for toma-

toes, cucumbers, melons, squash, pumpkins; and also peppers, beans, corn, eggplant, lettuce, radishes and strawberries.

Remember your Hotkap protects your plant from not only adverse weather but also insects.



	Juib	WW I.
25 Hotkaps with setter\$ 0.75	į Ž	lbs.
100 Hotkaps with setter 2.50	5	lbs.
250 Hotkaps with setter 4.60		lbs.
1.000 Hotkaps without setter		lbs.
5.000 Hotkaps (per 1,000)	34	lbs.
10.000 Hotkaps (per 1,000)	34	lbs.
Fibreboard setters, each	) 1	lЬ.
Steel Setter, each	i 3	lbs.
All prices F.O.B. Poolville, Texas		

Shin W+

### WE DO NOT PAY POSTAGE OR SHIPPING CHARGES

If seeds are to be shipped by mail, please inclose sufficient money to pay mailing charges (see rate sheet below). If they are to be shipped by Freight, Motor Freight or Express the charges can be paid at your end of the line. However, bear in mind that no Express or Motor freight services are available on Saturdays and Sundays in the smaller towns and cities, a skeleton crew only being employed in the larger cities on these two days to handle perishable freight.

### PARCEL-POST OR FOURTH-CLASS MAIL

RATES OF POSTAGE, CLASSIFICATION, INSURANCE AND C. O. D. FEATURES, WRAPPING, ETC.

Fourth-class Matter, known as domestic parcel-post mail, includes all parcels over 8 ounces in weight containing circulars, books, catalogs, and other matter wholly in print, together with merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first and second classes. The same matter in parcels weighing 8 ounces or less is embraced in third-class mail.

Rates of Postage on Fourth-Class Matter (over 8 ounces)—To Be Fully Prepaid—are by the pound, according to distance or zone, a fraction of a pound being computed as a full pound, as shown in the following table and paragraphs (1), (2), and (3):

#### **Exceptions**

- (1) In the first or second zone, where the distance by the shortest regular practicable mail route is 300 miles or more, the rate is the same as for the third zone.
- (2) Parcels weighing less than 10 pounds and measuring over 84 inches but not more than 100 inches in length and girth combined are subject to a minimum charge equal to that for a 10-pound parcel for the zone to which addressed.
- (3) For special rates on catalogs consult postmaster.

w					ZONES				w					Zones			
e i gh t	Local	1-2 Up to 150 miles	3 150 to 300 miles	4 300 to 600 miles	5 600 to 1,000 miles	6 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8 Over 1,800 miles	e i g h t	Local	1-2 Up to 150 miles	3 150 to 300 miles	4 300 to 600 miles	5 600 to 1,000 miles	6 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8 Over 1,800 miles
1	\$0.10	\$0.12	\$0.13	\$0.14	\$0.15	\$0.16	\$0.17	\$0.18	36	\$0.39	\$0.83	\$1.13	\$1.65	\$2.12	\$2.72	\$3.43	\$4.14
2	.11	.15	.16	.19	.21	.24	.27	.30	37	.40	.85	1.16	1.70	2.18	2.80	3.53	4.26
3	.12	.17	.19	.23	.27	.31	.36	.41	.38	.40	.87	1.19	1.74	2.23	2.87	3.62	4.37
4	.13	.19	.22	.28	.33	.39	.46	.53	39	.41	.89	1.22	1.78	2.29	2.94	3.71	4.48
5	.14	.21	.25	.32	.39	.46	.55	.64	40	.42	.91	1.24	1.82	2.34	3.01	3.80	4.59
6	.15	.23	.28	.37	.45	.54	.65	.76	41	.43	.93	1.27	1.87	2.40	3.09	3.90	4.71
7	.16	.25	.31	.41	.51	.61	.74	.87	42	.43	.95	1.30	1.91	2.45	3.16	3.99	4.82
8	.17	:27	.34	.46	.57	.69	.84	.99	43	.44	.97	1.33	1.95	2.51	3.23	4.08	4.93
9	.18	.29	.37	.50	.63	.76	.93	1.10	44	.45	.99	1.36	1.99	2.56	3.30	4.17	5.04
10	.19	.31	.40	.55	.69	.84	1.03	1.22	45	.46	1.01	1.38	2.04	2.62	3.38	4.27	5.16
11	.20	.33	.43	.59	.75	.91	1.12	1.33	46	.46	1.03	1.41	2.08	2.67	3.45	4.36	5.27
12	.21	.35	.46	.63	.80	.98	1.21	1.44	47	.47	1.05	1.44	2.12	2.73	3.52	4.45	5.38
13	.22	.37	.49	.68	.86	1.06	1.31	1.56	48	.48	1.07	1.47	2.16	2.78	3.59	4.54	5.49
14	.22	.39	.52	.72	.91	1.13	1.40	1.67	49	.49	1.09	1.50	2.21	2.84	3.67	4.64	5.61
15	.23	.41	.54	.76	.97	1.20	1.49	1.78	50	.49	1.11	1.52	2.25	2.89	3.74	4.73	5.72
16	.24	.43	.57	.80	1.02	1.27	1.58	1.89	51	.50	1.13	1.55	2.29	2.95	3.81	4.82	5'.83
17	.25	.45	.60_	.85	1.08	1.35	1.68	2.01	52	.51	1.15	1.58	2.33	3.00	3.88	4.91	5.94
18	.25	.47	.63	.89	1.13	1.42	1.77	2.12	53	.52	1.17	1.61	2.38	3.06	3.96	5.01	_6.06_
19	.26	.49	.66	.93	1.19	1.49	1.86	2.23	54	.52	1.19	1.64	2.42	3.11	4.03	5.10	6.17
20	.27	.51	.68	.97	1.24	1.56	1.95	2.34	55	.53	1.21	1.66	2.46	3.17	4.10	5.19	6.28
21	.28	.53	.71	1.02	1.30	1.64	2.05	2.46	56	.54	1.23	1.69	2.50	3.22	4.17	5.28	6.39
22	.28	.55	.74	1.06	1.35	1.71	2.14	2.57	57	.55	1.25	1.72	2.55	3.28	4.25	5.38	6.51
23	.29	.57	.77	1.10	1.41	1.78	2.23	2.68	58	.55	1.27	1.75	2.59	3.33	4.32	5.47	6.62
24	.30	.59	.80	1.14	1.46	1.85	2.32	2.79	59	.56	1.29	1.78	2.63	3.39	4.39	5.56	6.73
25	.31	.61	.82	1.19	1.52	1.93	2.42	2.91	60	57	1.31	1.80	2.67	3.44	4.46	5.65	6.84
26	.31	.63	.85	1.23	1.57	2.00	2.51	3.02	61	.58	1.33	1.83	2.72	3.50	4.54	5.75	6.96
27	.32	.65	.88	1.27	1.63	2.07	2.60	3.13	62	.58	1.35	1.86	2.76	3.55	4.61	5.84	7.07
28	.33	.67	91	1.31	1.68	2.14	_2.69	3.24	63	.59	1.37	1.89	2.80	3.61	4.68	5.93	7.18
29	.34	.69	.94	1.36	1.74	2.22	2.79	3.36	64	.60	1.39	1.92	2.84	3.66	4.75	6.02	7.29
30	.34	71	.96	1.40	1.79	2.29	2.88	3.47	65	61	1.41	1.94	2.89	3.72	4.83	6.12	7.41
31	.35	.73	.99	1.44	1.85	2.36	2.97	3.58	66	.61	1.43	1.97	2.93	3.77	4.90	6.21	7.52
32	.36	.75	1.02	1.48	1.90	2.43	3.06	3.69	67	.62	1.45	2.00	2.97	3.83	4.97	6.30	7.63
33	.37	.77	1.05	1.53	1.96	2.51	3.16	3.81	68	63	1.47	2.03	3.01	3.88	5.04	6.39	7.74
34_	.37	79	1.08	_1.57	2.01	2.58	3.25	3.92	69	64	1.49	2.06	3.06	3.94	5.12	6.49	7.86
35	.38	.81	1.10	1.61	2.07	2.65	3.34	4.03	70	.64	1.51	2.08	3.10	3.99	5.19	6.58	7.97

### **ANTHRACNOSE**

Anthracnose is the most destructive disease of watermelons in the United States; being especially severe in the southern states it is said to cause more loss than all other watermelon diseases combined. The Anthracnose fungus can attack all parts of the watermelon plant above ground in all stages of their growth, but usually shows up on the oldest leaves first. The leaves show small black spots, which may soon enlarge until the whole leaf becomes black and shriveled. Many times, whole fields may show these blackened leaves in just a few days time. Often, however, under less favorable conditions to the disease, only the leaves at the center of the plant are killed, leaving the stem and a part of the vine bare. During wet weather the spots on the leaves show to be an orange-pinkish color and are somewhat raised, while in dry weather these spots are grayish and less noticeable; however, these spots or spores are what spreads the disease in wet weather. This disease is by no means confined to the melon vine, but will attack the melon as well. When young melons become infected black spots appear very similar to those on the leaves. On older melons the disease causes small watery spots with greasy yellowish centers, which become elevated making the surface of the melon bumpy in appearance. To control this disease, it is very essential that the seed be treated before planting. For development after plants are up, possibly originating from untreated seed or from soil of  $\alpha$ former melon planting, it possibly can be checked by the application of Dithane, Parzate or other materials at the rate recommended by the manufacturers. Spreading of this disease can be greatly avoided by keeping out of the infected fields when the plants are wet, as the fungus is easily transferred by walking through the vines. However, if you live in a section that is very prevalent to Anthracnose, we suggest that you plant your crop this year to the "Congo" watermelon which is definitely resistant to Anthracnose, but not entirely immune to this disease. See page 5 in this catalogue for full description.

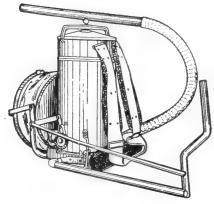
### FROM A TEXAS CUSTOMER, January 9, 1950—

I am enclosing my check for two pounds of your Desert King Variety No. 1 watermelon seed. You may remember my writing you last year about selling \$700 worth of Sugar Loaf melons, grown from one pound of your seed. I wish to state that I sold over \$1,000 worth of Desert King watermelons grown from one pound of your seed on the Waco market this past season. I believe this should be somewhat of a record. My Desert Kings were planted early and had them weighing up to 60 pounds each. Also have Sugar Loafs by the load every year early weighing up to 75 pounds each.

### THE PICKLE WORM OR MELON WORM

This pest seldom reaches any important stage in any area north of Missouri, but south of that line, it is often a difficult problem. It confines its work largely to Squash, Cantaloupe and Cucumber. The adult of this pest is a beautiful moth, with  $\alpha$ wing spread of about one inch, brownish in color with a semi-transparent area in the middle of the wing. The melon worm may have three or four generations per year, requiring about a month to pass from the egg to adult stage. It lays small, flat elliptical white eggs, mostly on the blossoms, blossom buds or tender tip growth. Hatching in three to five days the young larvae soon begin their work. Although the damage of the young caterpillars may be considerable to the foliage and blossoms, the greater damage occurs to the fruits; as they become more mature, they bore into the melon, feeding as they bore. Since this is true, arsenical sprays are of very little value, contact poisons, such as nicotine, are also of little value. Therefore, naturally the preventive methods are most effective. The moths being strong fliers rotation of crops is almost futile. But destruction of infested fruits helps throughout the season and prompt destruction of vines and immature fruits after the crop has been gathered will reduce the number of moths to appear next season. Deep plowing during the fall and early winter will destroy many of the hibernating pupae. The above described predatory pest may be known in your particular section as the Cantaloupe Borer.

### AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTER



Carried like a knapsack and operated by one man, the 600 - cubic - inch bellows, operated by right hand, develops largest cloud and most powerful blast of any one man duster; power to drive cloud over 25-foot tree, or entirely through large citrus

tree; volume to cover full grown, bush-type grapevine at one blast; cloud under complete control so no dust is wasted between plants or rows. A 30-inch, wire-inserted, flexible rubber hose permits direction of cloud with ease and at will; two 18-inch lengths of tubing permit operator to reach low-growing plants without stooping; a spreader, when attached to the end of tubing, directs cloud up underneath low-growing plants. Entire top lifts off for easy filling and accessibility for repairs; all parts being interchangeable, worn or broken parts may easily be replaced by operator. Although we do not carry a complete stock of parts, we will be pleased to order parts for your machine if you will send us the number of the broken or worn out part with the model number of your machine. This Duster has a hopper capacity, 15 pounds; net weight, 17½ pounds; shipping weight, 23 pounds. We have them at standard price, \$30.00, prepaid.

### **FERTILIZER**

If you use Commercial fertilizer, use from 100 to 125 pounds per acre under the row, distributing from one end to the other by the use of  $\alpha$  Fertilizer distributor or if you do not have a distributor convenient, good results may be had by using a onerow corn planter with a two hole corn plate. Be sure to place your fertilizer deep enough in the ground that you will not plant directly in the fertilizer as very often this will kill the germination of your melon seed. If your soil is inclined to be rather tight natured it is possible to put your fertilizer out fairly early, however, we do not advise placing your commercial fertilizer in the ground more than ten to fifteen days prior to planting time. Often then in the coarser sandy soils you run the risk of your fertilizer leaching after heavy rains, thereby losing a great percentage of the benefit to be derived from your fertilizer. If BARN-YARD MANURE is used, get it out just as soon as possible, using well rotted manure, distribute it from one end of the row to the other and not just under the hills. Whether you use barnyard manure or some good brand of commercial fertilizer, you may increase your crop yield by side dressing with about 50 pounds of commercial fertilizer to the acre. If you have a side dresser attachment for your tractor, well and good, if not this fertilizer may be sprinkled on top of the ground and plowed

under. The use of more than the indicated amount of fertilizer depends greatly upon the nature and fertility of your soil and the amount of rainfall received in your particular vicinity.

# OR HONEY DEW

The melon aphid is by far the most abundant and destructive aphid affecting watermelons, cantaloupes and cucumbers that we have and very often will be present on some vines far in advance of the grower's knowledge. However the presence of ladybugs or lady beetles and ants about the melon plants is almost a sure sign that the melon aphid is present also. The lady beetles feed on the aphids themselves and the ants upon the honeydew excreted by them. When your vines become badly infested the leaves and young fruit become covered with a sticky coat of this excretion. When this has developed to such a degree that the leaves begin to curl up, the plant rarely recovers enough to make normal growth even if the insects are controlled.

The attack of the melon aphid may occur in the early spring or later, depending upon climatic conditions and may continue throughout the entire growing period. In the South, very often a few of these insects appear almost as soon as the melons are up. From these few great multitudes will develop as soon as the weather becomes warmer.

To control the melon aphid it is necessary to employ a contact insecticide, what is meant by that is some substance that kills when it touches the body of the insect. The effectiveness of a contact dust or spray depends upon the thoroughness of its application. That is the reason that in spraying or dusting for the melon aphid, the underside of the leaf must be dusted as this is where during the day that you will find this insect, only coming out on top of the leaf in the cool of the night hours.

Our method of control for the melon aphid is the use of Black Leaf 40 and lime, applied to the underside of the leaves. This dusting should be done very early in the morning, while the dew is still on your vines, as the dust will have a tendency to cling to the leaf longer when applied at this time. It is very important that you spray early before your plants begin to vine, by killing the very first aphids that appear, you can control this insect much easier. If you begin in time two or three dustings are usually sufficient to hold them in check until the melons mature. This mixture of Black Leaf 40 and lime costs very little, one twopound can of Black Leaf 40 costs only \$4.50 and when added to 36 pounds of lime will make you 38 pounds of dust that is very deadly to the aphid when applied in the right manner. Let us again caution you to begin dusting for the melon aphid very early and do not wait until your vines become large and well covered with honeydew, at which period very little can be done.

### TO MIX THE DUST

Mix at the rate of one pound of liquid Black Leaf 40 to 18 pounds of lime, using any kind of heavy can having an airtight lid. Place the lime and Black Leaf 40 in the can, in the proportion given, now put into the can a piece of chain or several pebbles the size of large marbles and thoroughly shake or roll the can until the lime and Black Leaf 40 are thoroughly mixed, as it is most important that the Black Leaf 40 be thoroughly mixed with the lime to make a uniform dust. This mixture will become stronger if set aside for a while and kept tightly sealed. Fill your Duster about two-thirds full of this mixture and remember, dust your leaves from the underside for melon aphids.



### **BLACK LEAF 40**

We have the BLACK LEAF 40 in the liquid form only. That is what we use to mix our dust. 1 oz. bottle, 35c; 5 oz. bottle, \$1.05; 1 lb. bottle, \$2.50; 2 lb. can, \$4.50; 5 lb. can, \$8.90, 10 lb. can, \$13.75. All the above prices plus postage.

### SECRET IS SIMPLE

The secret of growing melons is quite a simple one, consisting of hard work and a little common sense together with  $\alpha$  few rules to go by. The time to begin next year's crop is this year. The land should first be selected, preferably good deep sandy loam soil, creek bottom land is better if high enough to keep from overflowing. If possible plant this land to Vetch or some other legume that can be turned under while green, getting it plowed under before frost, covering well. If you use barnyard fertilizer get it out by the first of December if at all possible. Well rotted straw makes a very good fertilizer if placed in the row early enough. In fact almost any well rotted organic matter makes an excellent fertilizer if put out at the proper time. One of the most important items in growing watermelons is a well prepared seed bed;  $\alpha$ thoroughly pulverized, well cultivated, clean seed bed is almost half the job done in making a crop of melons as far as cultivation is concerned, for the more time spent in preparing and cultivating the seed bed for planting the less time that will have to be spent cultivating your melons after they are up and growing. Where your land lays rolling it is quite a good idea to contour your melon rows to the lay of the land so that each row will act as a terrace. Many benefits may be derived from this, as it will keep your land from washing during hard rains and conserve moisture from light rains or showers during the dryer times. Do not fail to cultivate shallow after the first plowing, care being exercised not to allow

the plow to run deep enough to interfere with the root system, which covers practically the whole of the area between your rows. Many times the feeder roots will travel a distance of twenty feet from the tap root in their search for food. A last word, cultivate often, once each week if at all possible, and plow just as long as you are able to get through the middle without injury to your

### HOW TO GROW THE BIG ONES

Keep all the little melons pruned off your vines until they attain size, after they are about eight feet in length, select two of the very best uniform shaped melons, leaving them on the vine, keeping all other melons clipped off until the two selected are full grown and begin to ripen, at which time two more may be selected to leave. Never plant melons on the same land more than one time in five years unless you have deep bottom land, and then not more than two years in suc-

### PRUNING NECESSARY

The greatest essential is to use the knife. The plant should not be called on to support more melons than it can mature well. At first, let two well-formed melons stay. When they are about grown, two more can be allowed to start. Never allow a crooked or deformed melon to stay on the vine. A necked melon is a sure sign that the man who grew it did not know his business. If it had been cut off when small, a straight, nice melon could have been set. A crooked melon is just that much loss as it is neither fit to eat nor fit to sell. The amateur grower seems to be afraid to prune the melons from the vine and consequently lets his vine attempt to bring ten to twelve melons to maturity at one time. With 300 to 350 hills to the acre and four to six melons to the hill during the season, the grower can expect from twelve to fifteen hundred melons per acre when the crop is good. Always let a melon stay on the vine until it is ripe. Lots of money is lost by getting too anxious and cutting it before it is ripe.

### HOW TO PROTECT YOUR MELONS FROM SUNBURN

Spray or sprinkle common hydrated or powdered lime over the top side of all melons as they near the ripening stage. Perhaps a more efficient but somewhat slower method is to mix the lime with water, using a paint brush, paint the tops of all your melons at the ripening period. Lime applied in this manner has a tendency to stay on your melons better than if applied in the dry form. This pure white lime reflects the heat from the sun's rays thus preventing sunburn.

### Watermelon Plant Diseases and Their Control

WILT—Entire plant wilts (at first only during hot part of day), and finally dies. Water vessels in wilted stems appear discolored.

PREVENTIVE—Plant on new land whenever possible. At least, do not plant on same land oftener than once in 4 or 5 years. Gather and burn old vines after harvest. Plant resistant varieties such as Hawksbury No. 8, Blacklee No. 45, Wilt Resistant No. 40, and Wilt Proof Kleckley No. 6, Variety No. 19, Missouri Queen No. 52. Treat seed as described in paragraph 6.

ANTHRACNOSE—Black spots on leaves and stems. Young fruit becomes dark colored and shrivels when the stem is attacked. Spots on fruits are numerous, large and often of pinkish color.

LEAF SPOT—Small, round, black spots on older leaves near base of stem. These leaves die and drop off.

DOWNY MILDEW—Irregular black areas on leaves. Under moist weather conditions the entire foliage may be killed. Sometimes a faint, purplish, downy growth may be seen on the under side of the infected spots.

### TREAT ALL THE ABOVE DISEASES AS FOLLOWS:

A combination of crop rotation, destruction of plant refuse, seed treatment and spraying or dusting are necessary to keep in check these diseases of watermelon.

Seed should be treated by soaking in corrosive sublimate solution (1 tablet in 1 pint of water) for 5 minutes. Rinse thoroughly in plain water and dry quickly.

Spraying with 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture or dusting with 20-80 copper-lime dust should be started at first appearance of foliage diseases. (It is safer to start spray or dust applications as soon as the vines reach 2 or 3 feet in length). Repeat treatment every 10 to 15 days. Remove infected or stunted melons from vines.

BLOSSOM-END ROT—Discoloration and shriveling of the blossom end of melon. Decay progresses inwards.

ROOT KNOT—Elongated swellings or small, round galls on the roots of plants are common symptoms of the root-knot disease. The causal agent is a small worm, called a nematode, which is scarcely visible to the unaided eye. Plants affected with root-knot are lacking in vigor, stunted, and pale in color. Root-knot galls are ordinarily much smaller and more numerous than the large, more spherical swellings of crown gall. One might confuse root-knots with the nodules on leguminous plants which are produced by the beneficial nitrogen-fixing bacteria. These nodules are easily broken off from the side of the root, whereas nematode galls are swellings of the root itself and cannot be separated from the root. Another eel-worm, the meadow nematode,

injures some plants by causing tufts of rootlets without causing galls. The eradication, or even satisfactory control, of root-knot nematodes is not easily obtained. Fields infested with root-knot nematodes should be planted with grasses, cereals, or CROTALARIA spectabilis for several years. At the same time, all weeds should be controlled since many of them are hosts for the nematodes. Clean fallow of the soil with frequent cultivation during dry weather tends to reduce the nematode population through drying of the soil and starvation.

STEM-END ROT—May appear in the field through wounds in the melon rind. Most frequent in shipments of watermelons. Infection takes place in the cut stem causing a dark, soft, watersoaked area near the stem. Decay progresses finally shriveling the entire melon.

TREATMENT—Spray or dust crop in field as outlined in paragraph 6. When packing for shipment cut off end of stem and paint fresh cut with paste made as follows: Dissolve ½ lb. copper sulphate in 3½ quarts of boiling water (use enamelware vessel). Stir ½ lb. laundry starch into 1 pint of water and add to the above boiling copper sulphate solution, with rapid stirring. Boil until a thick paste is formed. Make up fresh paste for each treatment (a carload of melons requires 1 quart of paste).

HAIL—Hail storms frequently cause heavy damage to various crops. All succulent plants and their fruits such as cotton, corn, watermelons, tomatoes, small grains, are affected. In addition to the above factors too much water in the soil, improper placement of fertilizer and high winds may cause severe and widespread damage to the crop. Little is known definitely concerning the control or treatment of injuries due to unfavorable climatic conditions. Maintenance of favorable soil moisture through plowing under of cover crops or the use of mulch may be helpful in certain cases. Affected plants should be pruned back after the injured parts have become distinct, to force normal growth.

CUCUMBER BEETLES (Both Striped and Spotted)
—These bugs are very deadly to most vine plants early in the spring and usually begin to suck them as soon as the plant comes out of the ground. Use a dust spraying machine (any kind). Mix one pound of arsenate of lead with twelve pounds of lime. Spray lightly underneath the leaves early in the morning while plants are moist with dew. Use just enough to slightly white the plant. Spray about every two days until plants are ten days old. After they are that old they cannot harm the plants. (See page 38 for Aphis control.) Get the bugs and lice early and you will have little trouble with them later.

USE SABADILLA DUST FOR PUMPKIN AND CHINCH BUGS, GET IT FROM YOUR NEAREST SEARS ROEBUCK STORE

### USE SPERGON TREATED SEED FOR BETTER STAND

Nearly all soils contain harmful fungi which if not controlled attack the seed and cause what is commonly known as Damping Off. Present also on the surface of almost all seed are certain other fungi and bacteria, which together with the fungi in the soil attack the seed just as soon as they are planted, many times causing a very poor uneven stand and non-vigorous plants. This condition can be offset by the use of Spergon, which you will find present on all the seed that we sell.

Disease organisms are most destructive during cold wet weather that many times prevails in early or slow spring seasons. Under these conditions, many times, the germination of the seed is retarded to such an extent that the whole field will have to be reseeded. Since it is common knowledge that the first load of ripe melons on the market usually brings the highest price, every grower has a tendency to plant just as soon as possible and in order to help insure a uniform stand we strongly urge that Spergon treated seed be used.

Since the use of Spergon usually reduces to a minimum seed decay and Damping Off, yet some few complaints are still had with seed of extremely high germination properties, we have come to the conclusion that many melon growers are covering their seed too deep, especially if planted early while the soil is still damp and cold. We find, after conducting many experiments with Spergon treated seed, at different depths and varied temperatures of the soil, that for best results watermelon seed should not be covered with more than one inch of soil, gently tamped to promote quicker start of germination. If planting by hand, this can be done with a light tap of the flat side of your hoe. If a planter is used, a drag made from a chain, board or a grass bag folded and filled with about ten pounds of dirt tied to both planter feet makes an excellent means of tamping the soil, at the same time placing each seed in the ground at a uniform depth.



### COLORADO CUCUMBER—Variety No. 37

Grown in our garden weighing three pounds, measuring 13 inches long and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  inches around, perfect shape, they were planted where an old chicken house had been. They received the benefit of well-rotted chicken droppings, which has proved to be the best fertilizer possible for use on them. We have never before seen so many cucumbers grown on one small plot. Even in fruit as large as the above the seed remained small and tender, due to the variety, quick growth and heavy production. Don't fail to order at least a twenty-five cent package of this seed, which contains one ounce of seed. See price sheet for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARIETY, 25c.

# Good News for Gardeners...from the makers of VIGORO!

CONTROL OF MOST LAWN WEEDS AND
CONTROL OF MOST LAWN WEEDS AND
CONTROL OF MOST LAWN WEEDS AND
Spray weeds away quickly .

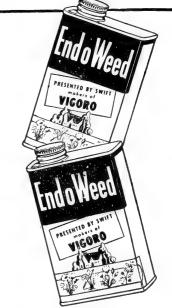
As soon as plants leaf out in Spring, dust them regularly with EndoPest, Swift & Company's simplified, efficient pest control! It's the easy way to give your garden all the protection it needs from most garden pests!

A few strokes of the exclusive EndoPest dust gun produces a smoke-like cloud that envelopes a bed of flowers or row of vegetables with an almost-invisible film...a cloud

that controls most chewing insects, sucking insects and fungus diseases! Add EndoPest to your order!

Spray weeds away quickly . . . safely . . . easily—with EndoWeed! An improved selective lawn weed killer, EndoWeed kills dandelions, chickweed, plantain and over 100 other weeds . . . without harming ordinary grass or affecting the soil.

Available in sizes from half pint to gallon, and in packets for small-area spraying, 8 ounces of Endo-Weed treats 2000 sq. ft. of lawn. Add to your seed order or stop in for . . .



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Presented by Swift • Makers of VIGORO

ENDOWEED—New, improved selective weed killer, dooms weeds to death, roots and all. One application penetrates the entire plant, kills leaves, stems, roots—yet won't harm ordinary grass nor affect the soil. ENDOWEED kills dandelions, chickweed, plantain and over 100 other weeds. Kills in a week or so after spraying. 8 oz. of ENDOWEED treats 2,000 square feet of lawn. Available in sizes from ½ pint to 1 gallon.

2	Pint	treats	2,000	Sq.	Ft.	\$1.	10	plus	postage
1	Pint	treats	4,000	Sq.	Ft.	1.	75	plus	postage
1	Quart	treats	8,000	Sq.	Ft.	2.	95	plus	postage
ì	Gallon	treats	32,000	Sq.	Ft.	8.	75	plus	postage

### TEXAS RESISTANT No. 1 CANTALOUPE—Variety No. 46

(Aphid and Downy Mildew Resistant)
Picture on page 43

This Aphid and Downy Mildew Resistant Cantaloupe is fast becoming one of the most popular cantaloupes on the market. The vine is stout and vigorous, not unusually large but having dense foliage that covers the fruit well and protects them from sunburn. Leaves are thick and of a characteristic shape and color unlike those of the common Hale's Best strains. The persistence and longevity of the vines are unusual and the plants will remain green, even in the absence of disease and insects, long after the vines of the Hale's Best strains have died. Drought and unfavorable soil conditions affect the vines very little and they still have the appearance of full vigor after the removal of the first fruits, setting new fruit in a very short time. The fruit is a desirable size, about  $4\frac{1}{2}$ 

to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, running larger when planted in the spring than from fall plantings. Netting is moderate, the rind firm and will usually withstand shipping when harvested in full slip but not fully ripe. Flesh is a rich salmon color with a fine firm texture. The flavor is sweet and slightly musky. The seed cavity is rather small, seeds compact and few in number. Matures in about 85 days on early plantings, and 60 days on late plantings.

The variety is very prolific, almost always producing a good crop, sometimes at the rate of 500 bushels of ungraded cantaloupes per acre from either spring or fall seasonal plantings. See price list for prices. LIBERAL PACKAGE, ANY VARI-

ETY, 25c.



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### WILLHITE'S 1950-1951 RETAIL PRICE SHEET

### SPECIAL NOTICE NUMBER I

For years we have had repeated calls for our own SPECIAL STOCK seed of different varieties and with the exceptions of a few instances have never released these seed to the trade, but to further befriend our customers and friends, we are releasing a limited amount of this stock, which means a part of the same high QUALITY seed our fields are planted with, this SPECIAL STOCK in most cases comes from melons weighing sixty pounds or better and are carefully selected as to shape, color and cutting qualities and were grown especially for SPECIAL STOCK, well isolated from any other variety as well as being pruned "TO GROW THE BIG ONES," and have had special handling all through processing, this seed will come to you SPERGON TREATED in sealed bags, the varieties are Texas Giant No. 10, Willhite's Certified Black Diamond No. 17, Congo No. 55, (ANTHRACNOSE RESISTANT) and the Improved Jumbo Triumph No. 18.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE NUMBER 2

The past several years we have been unable to supply you to any certain degree of satisfaction with either the Large Tennessee Muskmelon No. 30 or Improved Jumbo Triumph No. 18 Watermelon Seed. This has invariably been caused by circumstances beyond our control. However, we do have the best stock of these varieties that we have produced in many years. But even so, we are aware of the fact that our present stock will not be adequate to meet the heavy demands throughout this season. If you plan on planting either of these varieties we urge you to place your order as soon as possoble.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE NUMBER 3

There will be one ounce of all Watermelon and Cantaloupe Seed in each 25c package, but when ordering 1/4, 1/2 or 3/4 pound of any variety, add 15c additional to the pound price on each package. For example, if the item ordered is \$2.00 per pound and you wish to order 1/2 pound send \$1.15 plus postage for the 1/2 pound of seed. We pay postage when only 25c packages are ordered. Should your order include as much as 1/4 pound of any variety of seed other than 25c packages, you pay postage on full amount. If too much postage is sent, same will be refunded you in postage stamps, wrapped in wax paper inside your package of seed.

### WATERMELONS

Variety No.	Per Pound		
l—Desert King (yellow)	\$2.50	plus	postage
2—Texas Golden (orange flesh)	\$2.50	"	"
4—Tendersweet (yellow)	\$2.50	41	**
5—Queen of Parker (yellow)	\$2.00	**	**
27—Willhite's Yellow Watson	\$2.50	**	**
51—Willhite's Yellow Flesh Black Diamond	\$3.00	**	**
47—The Ice Box Melon	\$2.50	"	"
7—Royal Golden (Golden Rind Melon)	\$2.50	**	**
8—Hawksbury or Gray Shipper (Wilt Resistant)	\$2.50	**	44
9—Sugar Loaf	\$2.50	**	**
10—Texas Giant (SPECIAL STOCK)	\$2.50	**	**
10—Texas Giant	\$1.85	**	**
11—Mountain Hoosier	\$2.50		**
12—Halbert Honey	\$1.75	#	. "
13—New Irish Grey	\$2.50		**
14—Improved DaleSupply Short	2,5	0	
16—Wondermelon or Blue Wonder	\$1.75	**	**
17—Clara Lee, Florida Giant, Black Diamond or Cannon Ball	\$1.85	**	11
17—Willhite's Certified Black Diamond (1-lb. bags only)			
(SPECIAL STOCK—Blue Ribbon Winner 1950)	\$2.75	**	11
17—Willhite's Certified Black Diamond, in 1-lb. bags	\$2.25	"	"
10 pounds or more in 5-lb. bags	\$2.00	"	**
18—Improved Jumbo Triumph (SPECIAL STOCK)	\$4.00	"	**
18—Improved Jumbo Triumph	\$3.50	**	**
19—Wilt-Proof Kleckley No. 6	\$1.75	**	**
21—Willhite Wonder	\$2.50	11	**

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Variety No.	Per Pound		
22—New Cuban Queen(Supply Short)	\$3.50	plus	postage
23—Willhite's Blue Rind Watson(Supply Short)	\$2.50	""	"
24—Willhite's Famous Watson	\$2.00	"	11
26—Willhite's Spotted Watson or Cletex	\$2.00	11	11
39—Early Kansas (brown seeded)	\$2.00	"	11
44—Willhite's White Seeded Watson	\$2.50	11	11
45—Blacklee (Wilt Resistant)	\$2.00	"	"
48—Garrison or Coker	\$3.00	11	"
52—Missouri Queen (Wilt Resistant)	\$2.50	"	"
53—Graystone (All American Winner)	\$3.00	"	11
54—The Miles Melon (New Wilt Resistant Variety)	\$3.50	41	11
55—Congo (Anthracnose Resistant) (SPECIAL STOCK)	\$4.00	11	11
55—Congo (Anthracnose Resistant)(Supply Short)	\$3.00	11	**

### CANTALOUPES, MUSKMELON, PUMPKIN, GOURD, CUCUMBER

variety No.	Per Pound			
28—New Ideal	\$1.75	plus	postage	
32—Mildew Resistant No. 45	\$1.75	11	"	
33—Perfected Perfecto	\$1.75	11	"	
34—Honey Ball	\$2.00	11	"	
35—Pollock 10-25 Rocky Ford (Gold Lined)	\$1.75	11	"	
36—Hales Best No. 36	\$1.65	"	"	
46—Texas Resistant No. 1	\$1.75	"	"	
50—Schoon's Hard Shell	\$2.00	"	11	
30—Tennessee Muckmelon (Large Type Only) ½ oz. 25c	\$4.00	"	"	
49—Ornamental Gourd	\$2.00	11	11	
43—Sugar Pumpkin	\$1.50	"	11	
37—Colorado Cucumber, 1/4 lb. 75c; 1/2 lb. \$1.35; l lb	\$2.25	**	"	

AMERICAN BEAUTY DUSTERS—See page 38 for description, Price \$30.00 postpaid.

BLACK LEAF 40—See page 39 for prices F. O. B.

HOTKAPS—See bottom page 35 for prices F. O. B.

TWIST-EMS-See page 24 for prices F. O. B.

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### SPERGON SEED TREATMENT—Prices:

1-oz. package 25c plus 2c postage

2-oz. package 40c plus 3c postage.

5-oz. can \$1.10 plus postage

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THANKS—Again we thank each and every customer who has favored us with an order. Also the ones who have been kind enough to lend our catalogue to a neighbor or friend and saying a good word for our seed. If you have a friend that is a grower of watermelons or cantalogues, we will be pleased to send him a catalogue if you will send his name and address to either the Poolville or Weatherford, Texas office.

WARRANTIES—The Willhite Melon Seed Farms warrants to the extent of the purchase price, that seeds sold are as described on the container, within recognized tolerances, Seller gives no other or further warranty, express or implied.

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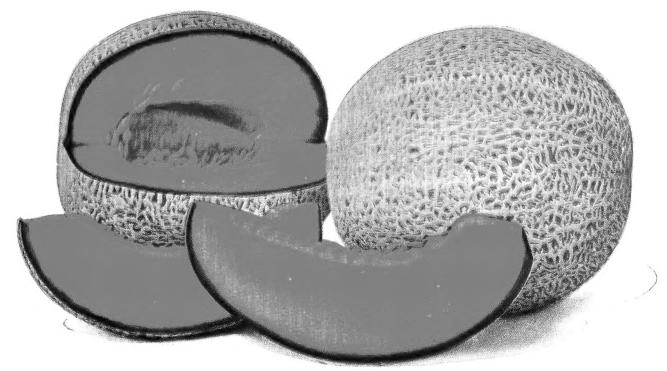
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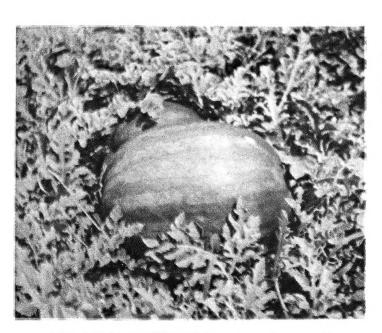
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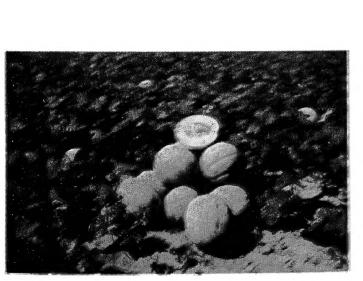
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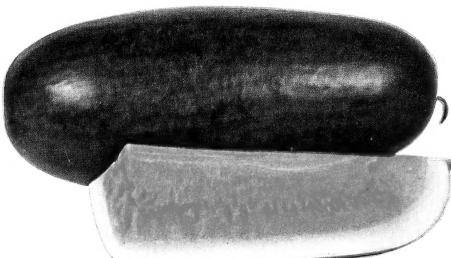
PERFECTED PERFECTO—Variety No. 33 See description page 34



THE MILES WATERMELON—Variety No. 54
See description page 20



(Aphid and Downy Mildew Resistant)
TEXAS RESISTANT NUMBER 1—Variety No. 46
See description page 42



WILLHITE'S FAMOUS WATSON—Variety No. 24 See description page 7



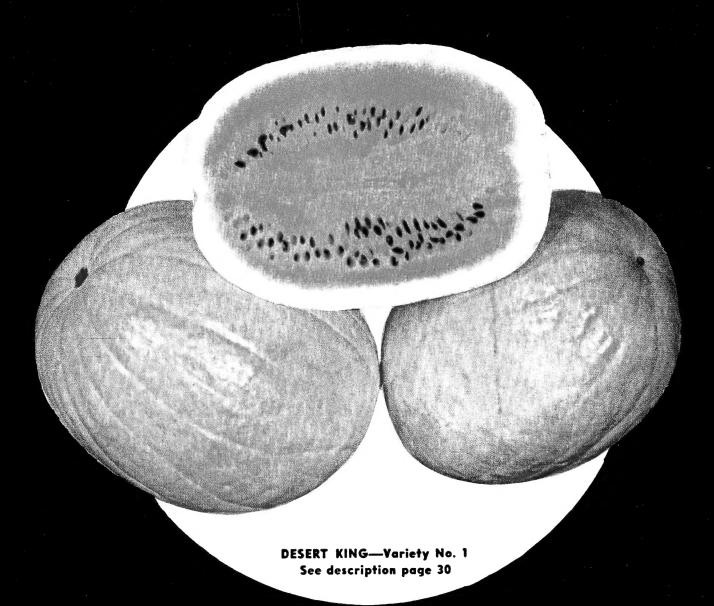
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